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\* LAST EDITION

## CENTRAL POWERS INSINCERE IN REPLY TO POPE

Proposed Peace Conference a  
Mere Subterfuge to Gain  
Time—Austria's Duplicity  
Revealed by Recent Crimes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been noted by Administration officials that the entire argument, in both the German and the Austrian replies to the Pope's peace appeal, is directed toward a general conference of belligerents. It is the belief of officials that any conference based on undetermined basic terms would be worse than futile. Nobody has any idea that an agreement ever would be reached. The result, it is seen, would be merely an armistice, and a little later the world would again be engulfed in war.

As has been repeatedly pointed out, this armistice is precisely what the Central Powers are aiming to secure. This is known to all the Entente Allies, and to the United States. In these circumstances, therefore, the replies to the Pope are built on subterfuge and based on insincerity.

No definite basis of peace has ever been stated, either by Germany or Austria. This Government, therefore, will pay no attention to the replies. Indeed, the character and purpose of the replies and of the Pope's appeal have been clear to the world for weeks. The German reply makes no mention of Belgium, and the farce is still maintained of telling the world again of the Kaiser's love of peace and reluctance at waging an unwelcome war.

The reply of Austria, which undoubtedly was submitted at Berlin before its dispatch, is couched, naturally, in terms more reverential, because of the closer relations of Vienna and the Vatican.

"We have never lost sight of the high aim," King Charles says, "of restoring to our peoples as speedily as possible the blessings of peace."

Reference to "our peoples" is taken to indicate that in this category the Emperor includes all the dependencies of Austria in the general enjoyment of the blessings of peace which he personally urges for them.

It is regarded as something more than a coincidence that the protestations of the Austrian ruler's anxiety for the tranquillity of all his people comes at a time when the details of the Austro-Magyar judicial crimes and the persecutions of the Jugo-Slav become available, a story which shows how deep the shyness of the Austrian Emperor is.

Since the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, high treason trials on trumped-up charges have been apparently frequent in all Jugo-Slav provinces, and the American Jugo-Slav committee is authority for the statement that the Austrian Government sometime ago inaugurated an open war of extermination against the whole Jugo-Slav race. During the present war all Jugo-Slav youths who could not escape and join the Serbian and Montenegrin armies have been enrolled and thrust into the foremost fighting lines. Great numbers of them have perished. The total losses, including those who have fallen, been wounded or taken as prisoners, are estimated at half a million. Thousands of others, found not fit for military service, have been cast into prison, interned or executed. The committee reports that thousands of Serb families in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Slavonia were pronounced guilty of high treason and driven out of the country; their property was confiscated and bestowed upon German and Magyar colonists, who are already installed upon these stolen lands. All this has been done without trial and without sentence.

The Banjaluka trial is taken as a typical instance of the Austrian Government's efforts to restore tranquillity among its peoples. The number of prisoners included 112 married men, whose families totaled 335 children; four of the accused were women. Among the total number there were 11 fathers of four children, 12 fathers of five children, nine fathers of six children, three fathers of seven children, three fathers of eight children, one father of nine children, and one father of 11 children. Classified according to their professions, 20 of the prisoners were officials in public or private service, 20 were priests, 19 school teachers, 44 were in business; there were several students, deputies, medical men, engineers and landowners; the rest were peasants and artisans. But the action was directed mainly against the intellectuals.

The court was composed of German judges, viz.: Koloman von Mille, Mayer, Anson and Hofman, and the State was represented by the public prosecutors, Koenig and Pinter, likewise Germans. Thus in a political case at a time when Germans and Slavs were openly at war with each other, in a purely Slav country, Serbs were placed at the mercy of magistrates, and accusers belonging to the enemy nation.

According to the indictment all Serb national institutions in Bosnia-Herzegovina, notably the athletic societies—or soloks—and the temperance societies—or pabrikas—were nothing but instruments of the Pan-Serb propaganda.

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## JOHN DILLON'S HOPES BASED ON IRISH CONVENTION

Gathering Regarded as Gain, No  
Matter What Result—Sinn  
Fein Opposition Firm

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—John  
Dillon, M. P., speaking at a Nationalist  
demonstration at Ballyfermot, said  
the convention which Sinn Feiners  
denounced as a sham and fraud was the  
most remarkable and representative  
body of Irishmen assembled for more  
than 300 years, and its assembling and  
deliberations were, in his opinion, a  
clear gain, no matter what the result  
might be. If the convention agreed  
upon a settlement which was acceptable  
to the majority of the Irish people,  
it would have done the best work  
for Ireland which had been accom-  
plished within a century. If they  
failed to agree, the Irish question  
would remain and would face all  
parties with a more menacing aspect  
than in any period within recent years.  
"I do not believe," he said, "that  
the majority of Irish Nationalists have  
really decided to reject the policy of  
Parnell, Davitt and Redmond in favor  
of the leadership of men who, up to  
the moment, have hopelessly failed  
to agree on a policy, and I conceive it  
to be the duty of the Irish party to do  
all in their power to give the people  
an opportunity of giving a verdict  
after they have been fully informed on  
the merits of the question."

COUNT PLUNKETT M. P., John MacNeill  
and Arthur Griffith spoke at a Sinn  
Fein meeting at Cork yesterday. A  
resolution was passed declaring the  
Irish Convention to be without man-  
date or authority from the people of  
Ireland. Mr. Griffith said the Sinn  
Feiners cared nothing for the findings  
of the convention, which was not  
worth the dignity of their hostility.  
The convention contemplated Home  
Rule within the Empire, but the Sinn  
Feiners would have nothing to do  
with anything which did not give Ireland  
complete independence.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The fighting on the west front has  
again assumed the less sensational but  
none the less important form of raids  
and bombing. Whilst consolidating his  
new position Sir Douglas Haig has at  
once resumed the persistent series of  
raids which do so much to demoralize  
the enemy's trenches in preparation of  
every new assault in force. The full  
number of prisoners taken in the last  
grand assault is now reported as 3243.

On the other fronts there has been  
the usual desultory fighting, the Aus-  
trians, especially on the Julian front,  
making great efforts to recover their  
lost ground.

On the eastern front the Germans  
have occupied the bridgehead at  
Jacobstadt; the Russians, apparently,  
having retired at the first sign of an  
assault with their usual precipitancy.

### Russian Military News

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The  
London news from Russia is again  
not encouraging. Russia having with-  
drawn to the right bank of the Dvina,  
along a 25-mile front from Friedrich-  
stadt to Jacobstadt. The Russians ap-  
parently did not put up a very con-  
spicuous resistance and the principal  
loss has apparently been in the artiller-  
y sections, from which the Germans  
claim to have captured 50 guns.

The lesson which now emerges from

Thursday's British push is the fact

that a successful formula has been  
found whereby new German defensive  
methods based on a system of con-  
creted machine-gun forts can be over-  
come without payment of too great a  
price.

German Raiders Driven Back

LONDON, England (Monday)—German  
raiders penetrated British

(Continued on page four, column one)

## GOV. McCALL ON ADMINISTRATION

Massachusetts Chief Executive  
Reviews His Acts and Says  
Opposition Largely Due to  
Disappointed Office Seekers

Governor McCall, in a statement to  
the public today relative to his can-  
didacy for renomination as the Repub-  
lican standard bearer at tomorrow's  
state primary election, calls attention  
to policies and acts of his administration  
and observes that his opponents  
have not yet brought forward any  
charge against his administration  
that merited the dignity of a reply.  
Hence, he has not felt it necessary to  
enter into a public campaign for re-  
nomination.

In a second statement today the  
Governor urges a large attendance at  
the primary polls tomorrow, the obliga-  
tion to exercise the franchise resting  
more heavily on the remaining voters.  
He says, by reason of the absence  
of many who have entered the govern-  
ment service.

Important among his policies has  
been that of placing the Commonwealth  
on an efficient war basis, incidental  
to which has been the settlement  
of labor disputes and strikes  
which threatened to tie up leading  
industries of the state when their  
services were most needed.

Reference is made by the Governor  
to his efforts, through the use of the  
veto power, to prevent unsafe legisla-  
tion. Failure to appoint certain men  
to office, he believes, is responsible  
for a considerable part of the opposition  
to his reelection.

In a metaphorical reference to "the  
ship of State," a remark that its  
course was not laid "according to the  
Walpole lights" is taken as a kindly  
declaration to enter into a controversy  
with Charles S. Bird, the former Pro-  
gressive party leader, who recently  
criticized the Governor's administra-  
tion.

Mr. McCall's campaign statement  
follows:

"Throughout the primary contest  
I have adhered to the purpose I an-  
nounced at the beginning. Feeling  
that in the present crisis it was hard-  
ly becoming for me voluntarily to re-  
tire from the office of Governor, but  
that it was my duty to the citizens of  
the Commonwealth again to be a can-  
didate, I declared that I would commit  
the wisdom of my decision to the  
judgment of the party, and devote my  
time to the exacting work of Governor.  
But aside from that there has  
been no particular reason for my tak-  
ing part in the contest. Nothing has  
been brought forward against my ad-  
ministration that merited the dignity  
of a reply, and obviously a discussion  
of the different policies of the adminis-  
tration during the last two years  
would scarcely have received atten-  
tion when all eyes were fixed upon  
Europe and upon our young men leav-  
ing their homes to take part in the  
war.

"While I have endeavored to con-  
serve the great business interests of  
the State, as I have always done in  
the past. I have attempted also to  
have its government carried on in the  
interest of the great mass of the  
people.

"The offices have been far too few  
for the number who were willing to  
take them, and many very worthy men  
I have been sorry not to be able to  
appoint. Most of them have accepted  
the result with a sweet reasonableness  
of spirit, but others, as has very often  
happened in the past, have failed to do this, and the small fury  
of some of them has been marshaled  
as an important element in the cam-  
paign against me.

"I was compelled, in the public inter-  
est, to veto many measures passed  
by the Legislature. My 20 or more  
votes were sustained in every in-  
stance except one, and in that instance  
a law had subsequently to be passed  
removing the very defects I had  
pointed out in my veto. I am inclined  
to think that the Commonwealth might  
have been able to get along without  
some of the other laws that were

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Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—

It is understood that the Dutch Gov-

ernment has made definite arrange-

ments with Great Britain regarding

a supply of British coal for Holland.

The British conditions proposed have,

it is understood, been accepted,

namely, that Holland in return places

her tonnage at the disposal of the Bel-

gian Relief Commission.

(Continued on page two, column six)

## AUSTRALIA AND THE GERMAN COLONIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Monday)—The  
Imperial Government, Mr. Hughes  
states, approves of the policy adopted  
by the Commonwealth with regard to  
the German possessions in the Pacific.  
At present, however, no public state-  
ment can be made.

## JOINT ACTION IN RUSSIA OPPOSED

Coalition Plan Voted Against  
by Section of the Soviet—Mr.  
Kerensky Consults Generals  
at Main Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the  
most sensational scenes ever enacted  
in the House of Representatives de-<br

## DETAILS NOTED ON MOBILIZATION

General Soukholinoff at His Trial Tells How Orders for Assembling Russian Army Were Changed by Kaiser

LONDON, England (Monday)—Further details regarding the trial of General Soukholinoff, the Russian Minister of War under the deposed Tsar, indicate that the former Minister, on discovering that Germany was behind Austria in the early stages of the European conflict, urged the necessity of a general, not a partial, mobilization; to which the Tsar objected.

"The Emperor," declared General Soukholinoff, "objected to my fears, saying that a general mobilization would bring war with Germany as well as with Austria. But I insisted, and on July 29, went to the Council of Ministers, where I obtained the signatures of three required for such a proclamation."

"I must add here that I noticed throughout July that almost every secret Russian military measure became known to Germany immediately. Each time I was rung up on the telephone I noticed somebody listening. They had spies everywhere. It was then I implored the Tsar not to cancel the order for general mobilization and render a new, rapid mobilization impossible."

"On the evening of the same day the Tsar telephoned me and asked how matters stood regarding the mobilization; and I replied that telegrams ordering it had already been sent. I was then informed that a telegram had been received from Emperor Wilhelm assuring the Tsar on his honor that Germany would not come out against Russia if the general mobilization order was canceled."

"Wilhelm's word of honor gained the upper hand and I was ordered to proclaim a partial mobilization. I immediately reported this to Sazonoff, who, on July 30, went to Tsarskoe-Selo and obtained consent for the revision."

"The same day the ministers of War, Marine and Foreign Affairs, after a 10-minute conference, decided upon the ordered general mobilization."

"I explained to the Tsar and warned him," continued General Soukholinoff, "that the German Emperor's telegram did not guarantee anything, and then referred him to General Yanushkevich, to whom he telephoned. Later General Yanushkevich came to me asking advice. He said the Tsar had ordered him to cancel the mobilization."

"Do nothing," I said. "Therefore, it was I who ordered the mobilization continued despite the Tsar's will."

Testimony of General Yanushkevich, as quoted in *Novoye Vremya*, was as follows:

"On July 29, after the mobilization order had been given, I went to the Tsar, who charged me to explain to the German Ambassador that the Russian mobilization was not directed against Germany and to assure him that Russia intended to remain friendly. I informed Mr. Sazonoff of this mission, and he advised me to talk to the military attaché, as he had a very low opinion of the German Ambassador."

"He came to see me. He formerly came in uniform, always at the appointed hour and invariably spoke Russian. This time he came in civilian clothes and spoke only in French. I pointed out that Russia was not harboring aggressive designs against Germany. He replied that unfortunately Russia had begun mobilization."

"I assured him that she had not, but he declared he was possessed of precise information on the subject. I gave him my word of honor that at that hour the chief general staff had not issued the order for mobilization. He did not believe me. I offered him my written assurance, which was courteously declined. I regarded myself as justified in offering such assurances, for no mobilization order had been issued. It was still in my pocket."

**Former Minister Accused**

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The public prosecutor during the Soukholinoff trial pointed to General Soukholinoff's admission that the spy Miassodoff had been employed by him, despite incriminating information he had received about him. The public prosecutor pointed out that the direction of the artillery, contrary to General Soukholinoff's admission, had never appealed to private industry for assistance, although that would have been unavailing as even state factories were closed from lack of orders, while the huge credits voted for the arming and the provision of the army remained unappropriated.

Notwithstanding public opinion and the Duma's anxieties, expressed in the reiteration of a dangerous shortage of munitions, General Soukholinoff had remained deaf to the appeals, thus encouraging the inactivity of the Director-General of Artillery. He had falsified the position of Russian armaments, particularly when replying to Marshal Joffre, intimating that the Russian situation, although disastrous, was not desperate. In Russia's darkest hour the public prosecutor, added, General Soukholinoff's only thought was how to maintain himself in power. The public prosecutor, in concluding, emphasized in their entirety all the charges brought against the former Minister, and appealed for the infliction of severe punishment of the crimes which had brought about disastrous and incalculable results.

## CENTRAL POWERS INSINCERE IN REPLY TO POPE

(Continued from page one)

ganda. The sooks, which were all arranged on the same pattern, had even the same words of command as those which are in use in the Serbian army. To be the members of a sook, or of any other Serb society is already a grave symptom of guilt. Another suspicious circumstance: if one of the accused persons had been in Serbia, what was he doing there?

The little evidence adduced against the defendants was manufactured, as every one of them was innocent. All were convicted. Eighteen were sentenced to be executed, and the others were given terms of imprisonment ranging from a few months to 20 years. The 18 who were executed were compelled to assist at the execution of those who went to the gallows before them. The agony of each therefore increased with the number of those who preceded him.

The Austrian Emperor, in reply to the Pope, said:

"With deep-rooted conviction, we agree to the leading idea of your holiness that the future arrangement of the world must be based on the elimination of armed forces, and on the moral force of right and on the rule of international justice and legality."

### Kaiser Called Hypocritical

London Newspapers Hold That Situation Is Exactly as It Was

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Regarding the German reply to the Pope's peace note, the feature most commented upon is the Kaiser's hypocritical professions, while no definite proposals are made, nor is restitution or reparation mentioned, thus leaving the situation exactly as it was.

The Central Powers, it is easily recognized, are earnestly desirous of peace, but it is equally clear they still expect a German peace.

The replies are commented on editorially by the London newspapers as follows:

The Times: We are not surprised to hear that the Austrian and German replies to the papal peace note are causing disappointment and discouragement in clerical circles in Italy. In some quarters there seems to have been the expectation that Germany and her accomplice would take this occasion to show some signs of repentance for the evil they have done. That was a rash hope, which only ignorance of the German mind could form.

What was really surprising, after all the recent German talk about Belgium, is that the note contains no sign whatever of any advance toward the well-known terms of the Allies. The inference is that Herr Kuhlmann has been flying kites to test his own people and has come to the conclusion that the wind is still unfavorable to a concession. In any case there is not a hint of restitution in the notes and reparation is the first indispensable step to the beginning of peace negotiations. The present notes leave matters as they were when President Wilson sent his answer to the papal appeal.

No nation can believe in a pledge which the present rulers of Germany can give, because the word of these rulers, their sense of honor, and their fundamental conception of right and wrong have been proved by their systematic acts on both sides of the Atlantic to be utterly and wholly unworthy of trust. When the Central Powers are ready to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from conquered territories and to repair the ravages they have committed it will be time to begin talking about peace. The notes merely confirm the view we held before, that this time has not yet come.

The Morning Post: The reply of the German Emperor to the peace note of the Pope, like the reply of the Emperor of Austria, is most carefully devised to convey no definite meaning of any kind whatever. There are various reasons why the Allies have nothing to say in answer to the papal note, and accordingly they have adopted the perfectly discreet and courteous alternative of saying nothing. Germany has considered the occasion appropriate to present His Holiness with a piece of clumsy irony, so charged with falsehood in every line that it must convey to us its August recipient a very disagreeable impression of veiled insult.

Upon the vacuous observations concerning future disarmament and arbitration, and all the rest of it, we need waste no attention. As expressed by the German Emperor, they have no interest, for the word of a Hohenzollern is worthless. In so far as the Allies are concerned, they cannot forget that the Pontiff, had he chosen, could have placed the authority of his exalted position and peculiar claims on one side or the other of the great conflict, as soon as the truth concerning the war's origin and the methods of Germany was revealed. But no word came from the Vatican.

Dr. Michaelis and Belgium

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)

That Dr. Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, will discuss the Belgian question and German peace conditions in a speech Thursday, is the statement of the *Neueste Nachrichten* of Munich. The Chancellor will declare, the newspaper says, that Germany is ready to reestablish Belgian independence if the Entente Powers agree to restore the German colonies and to give up "their policy of territorial and economic conquest."

The correspondent at Vienna of the Berliner Tagblatt cabled that the replies of Turkey and Bulgaria would be forwarded to the Pope on Sunday. Turkey demands that her territory shall not be violated. Bulgaria demands that her frontiers shall be regulated in accordance with the rights of nationality.

German Reply Criticized

ZURICH, Switzerland (Monday)—Open criticism of the German reply by Pope Benedict because of lack of cleverness in depicting the Kaiser as a pro-apostle, was voiced by the Munich Post, according to dispatches received today. The editorial protested against half of the German answer being devoted to the Kaiser's attitude.

"All know his peace declarations and they know also that during his 28 years reign he has made utterances extremely disconcerting to foreign nations," the Post asserted. "Thanks to the small cleverness shown in the composition of this part of the note, it is tolerably certain that foreign governments will recall these utterances." The editorial also objected to the part of the note which says behind the Kaiser stands the German people.

It is gratuitous impertinence in him to claim love of peace or even aver-

sion for war as a guiding motive of his past policy, and that he should make such a claim at all at the present time is very ill security for his sincerity in the future.

The Pall Mall Gazette: Germany's reply to the Vatican will not require a second glance from civilized peoples or from their governments.

The document, which makes no mention of Belgium or any other explicit objects for which the Allies are fighting, cannot divert them for a single moment from their own measures for the restoration of peace and its future security. Before the Kaiser's professions can count for anything we must have fruits meet for repentance and these are restoration, reparation, and guarantees.

The Evening Standard: The text of the Central Powers' reply to the peace note should dispose of the foolish peace talk which has been going on in a section of the British press. Germany is pictured as the one sane and righteous nation in a mad and wicked world. There is no hint concerning Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Serbia, or any great test questions.

A certain disillusionment may be discerned behind the language of insistent confidence. The Kaiser no longer makes the rudest gestures of a conqueror but he talks, nevertheless, the language of a dictator.

The Westminster Gazette: Whatever else had to be said about the two notes it is a fact of the highest significance that Germany and Austria should agree in principle to disarmament and arbitration.

If proposals of disarmament and arbitration are genuinely and sincerely accepted a step forward will have been taken in the right direction. Yet both the German and Austrian replies have not a word about the terms which would settle the new status quo to be maintained by disarmament and arbitration. The best thing that can be said about the silence of the Central Powers is that it is silence, that a door not locked may conceivably be opened.

German Press Approves

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Such German press comment on the reply to the Pope as is yet available reveals with little exception a general approval of the avoidance of detail. This especially is the attitude of the Center organs. Germany expresses the opinion that the Pope himself considered there was no need for a detailed reply and only desired to find a basis for rapprochement, such as Germany and Austria, for their part, have now supplied, while the Keilnische Volkszeitung explains at great length why details were not necessary.

The Vossische Zeitung also considers the omission of reference to territorial problems, the chief merit of the reply, as such questions can only be discussed at the conference table and the main thing is to get that conference held. The best guarantee to European peace would be provided, it adds, if Germany succeeded in arranging matters between Turkey and Russia, in regulating Balkan affairs, in an agreement with Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and in regulating satisfactorily on her eastern frontier the claims of various nationalities.

Meanwhile the Kreuz Zeitung proclaims its conviction that the enemy is prepared for no peace negotiations whatever. The Vorwärts asserts that the warmth of Germany's advocacy of disarmament and international arbitration comes as a surprise and undeniably indicates a new attitude that creates a fresh situation, and the Berlin Lokalzeitung remarks that the reply avoids everything that could wound the enemy, who must now admit his view of the character of the German Government is entirely nonsensical.

Theodor Wolf, of the Berliner Tagblatt, alone regrets the omission of an intimation of readiness to renounce Belgium, but confirms the view of the Berlin correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten, who cabled Saturday that the omission is merely a tactical and diplomatic move and that Germany will return an affirmative reply to a question from the Pope as to her readiness to renounce all claim to Belgium.

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AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Such German press comment on the reply to the Pope as is yet available reveals with little exception a general approval of the avoidance of detail. This especially is the attitude of the Center organs. Germany expresses the opinion that the Pope himself considered there was no need for a detailed reply and only desired to find a basis for rapprochement, such as Germany and Austria, for their part, have now supplied, while the Keilnische Volkszeitung explains at great length why details were not necessary.

The Vossische Zeitung also considers the omission of reference to territorial problems, the chief merit of the reply, as such questions can only be discussed at the conference table and the main thing is to get that conference held. The best guarantee to European peace would be provided, it adds, if Germany succeeded in arranging matters between Turkey and Russia, in regulating Balkan affairs, in an agreement with Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and in regulating satisfactorily on her eastern frontier the claims of various nationalities.

Meanwhile the Kreuz Zeitung proclaims its conviction that the enemy is prepared for no peace negotiations whatever. The Vorwärts asserts that the warmth of Germany's advocacy of disarmament and international arbitration comes as a surprise and undeniably indicates a new attitude that creates a fresh situation, and the Berlin Lokalzeitung remarks that the omission is merely a tactical and diplomatic move and that Germany will return an affirmative reply to a question from the Pope as to her readiness to renounce all claim to Belgium.

It is gratuitous impertinence in him to claim love of peace or even aver-

sion for war as a guiding motive of his past policy, and that he should make such a claim at all at the present time is very ill security for his sincerity in the future.

The Pall Mall Gazette: Germany's reply to the Vatican will not require a second glance from civilized peoples or from their governments.

The document, which makes no mention of Belgium or any other explicit objects for which the Allies are fighting, cannot divert them for a single moment from their own measures for the restoration of peace and its future security. Before the Kaiser's professions can count for anything we must have fruits meet for repentance and these are restoration, reparation, and guarantees.

The Evening Standard: The text of the Central Powers' reply to the peace note should dispose of the foolish peace talk which has been going on in a section of the British press. Germany is pictured as the one sane and righteous nation in a mad and wicked world. There is no hint concerning Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Serbia, or any great test questions.

A certain disillusionment may be discerned behind the language of insistent confidence. The Kaiser no longer makes the rudest gestures of a conqueror but he talks, nevertheless, the language of a dictator.

The Westminster Gazette: Whatever else had to be said about the two notes it is a fact of the highest significance that Germany and Austria should agree in principle to disarmament and arbitration.

If proposals of disarmament and arbitration are genuinely and sincerely accepted a step forward will have been taken in the right direction. Yet both the German and Austrian replies have not a word about the terms which would settle the new status quo to be maintained by disarmament and arbitration. The best thing that can be said about the silence of the Central Powers is that it is silence, that a door not locked may conceivably be opened.

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## EMIGRATION OF EX-SERVICE MEN

Committee Urges Warm Welcome in Any Part of British Empire for Those Who Have Fought the Empire's Battles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Within the 60 odd foolscap pages of the Report of the Empire Settlement Committee to the British Colonial Secretary, written in style more dry and business-like than the subject would lead one to expect, there is revealed a recent and remarkable development in British thought and sentiment. The outstanding feature which must impress every one who peruses the document is the undeniable fact that Great Britain and the British Empire are henceforth, in the light of British opinion, one nation, one commonwealth, or confederation of English-speaking people. A spirit of give and take manifested in the characters of the various units for the sake of the common weal of the whole is unobtrusively and quite unintentionally allowed to speak from every page.

To begin with, every nook and cranny of the outlying parts of the Empire has been represented on the committee, as well as the departments of the home Government concerned. Among those signing the report are such well-known names as Lord Tennyson, the chairman; the Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, M. P.; Lord Burnham, the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, Sir H. Rider Haggard, who toured the world on behalf of the committee, the Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, Sir Owen Phillips, K. C. M. G. M. P., and Sir A. D. Steel Maitland, Bart.

After reciting the terms of reference and the committee's interpretation of them, the report touches upon what it calls the "change of outlook towards emigration," and introduces the subject with the following remarkable sentence: "We have been greatly struck by the profound change which has taken place recently in the attitude of the people of the United Kingdom toward emigration." The report then describes the change in public sentiment, which now regards emigration as a problem earnestly "to be studied in the light of imperial necessities," instead of, as formerly, as a necessary evil merely to be tolerated.

"Since the outbreak of war," says the report, "from every part of the Empire the children or grandchildren of those whose enterprise or needs caused them to leave the United Kingdom in past years have rallied to the support of the Empire in this day of decision and struggle for existence. They have risked their fortunes with those of the mother country. They have shed their blood with her blood. They have shown that, though seas separate the Empire, and, in some respect, the interests of one part may differ from those of another, it is still one and indivisible; that together we stand, or together we fall. In short, it has come to be understood that the man or woman who leaves Britain is not lost to the Empire, but has gone to its stay and strength in other Britains overseas. The only risk of losing such an one is when the new home is shadowed by some other flag."

Henceforth the question of emigration should be considered from the point of view of the Empire as a whole, and a particular welcome should be given in any part of the Empire to those men who have fought the Empire's battles in this war. Already in several of the important dominions overseas as well as at home in the British Isles are steps afoot in preparation of this welcome.

Commencing with the home Government's preparations in this respect which the report states are embodied in the Corn Production Bill already before Parliament which is to provide for a minimum wage of 25s. weekly and a minimum price for wheat and oats from 1917 to 1922, attention is drawn to the fact that if anything like the 3,000,000 acres of grass land desired is plowed up, the demand for agricultural laborers, skilled and unskilled, will largely exceed the pre-war demand. It is these agricultural laborers which in the past have been found by the colonists to form the best material for settling land. As regards settlement of the land at home 6000 acres are already in sight under the aegis of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to be used for a number of experimental small holding colonies in England and Wales, and ex-service men will be given first consideration. For men without training there will be a central farm under supervision of the Director of the Colony where the training will be provided and a fair living wage until the applicants are considered capable of taking up land for themselves.

Next the report deals with Canada and its several provinces, in some of which there is already provision for settlement of the land by the system of homesteading, that is by the grant, in the majority of cases, of 160 acres of land free of cost, subject to certain conditions as to occupation and improvement. Special conditions have been devised for ex-service men by the Dominion Government which are applicable in any province in the confederation. These conditions provide for the grant of 160 acres free of charge to honorably discharged ex-service men from the forces of Canada, the United Kingdom, and in any of the self-governing British dominions, or to widows of soldiers or sailors whose husbands have given their lives for the Empire. Under certain conditions a loan up to £400 will be granted for the erection of a house, purchase of implements, stock, and generally preparing the land for settlement. This loan will be a first

mortgage on the homestead with interest at 5 per cent and repayable within 15 years. Intending settlers who are without the necessary experience can obtain their training upon the demonstration farms of the Dominion or provincial governments, or they can be placed with selected or approved farmers throughout the existing organization of the governments.

Australia has a comprehensive scheme in process of development. Apparently it involves the sum of £22,000,000, which will be provided by the Commonwealth, and the states are to provide the lands. The creation of a ministry is contemplated who will supervise the carrying out of the scheme. All the Australian states either have emigration schemes in view, or already working, and general facilities are accorded all immigrants and large tracts of land are being held in reserve for occupation and development by ex-soldiers after the war.

South Africa is unable to offer the same facilities and advantages as others of the larger colonies for the reason that most of its territory remains to be opened up, and that which is, is not so profitably or easily farmed as in the case of Canada or Australia. Another factor is the presence of large quantities of native labor, which makes the demand for a different kind of settler, for settlers of the kind who have been officers in the armies or who are in possession of more funds than is usual with most immigrants.

The report gives evidence of much work on the part of the committee and no pains have been spared to collect a great deal of valuable information which should be of great use when the war is concluded. The conditions of each country are fully dealt with and the various advantages and features are as fully as possible set forth in the report.

The investigations of the committee were by no means confined to the question of land settlement. A quantity of data was considered in connection with other opportunities, apart from settling on the land, for ex-service men in the oversea dominions, and various recommendations are made concerning the training of men industrially, as well as for the land, the advisability of totally or partially disabled men emigrating, and the class of work most suitable for them, and so on.

A large amount of space in the report is devoted to the immigration of the wives and families of ex-service men, and to the widows and orphans of soldiers. That the committee attach great and equal importance to this side of the question is proved by the thoroughness with which the matter is gone into. Extensive use of existing machinery is recommended, particularly in the case of women displaced at the end of the war, and it is interesting to note that the committee are of opinion that, with regard to financially assisting immigrants, the women should have preferential treatment to the men.

The question of dissemination of the mass of information collected by the committee is discussed, and the decisions arrived at are instructive and useful. The whole tenor of the report is such as to convince one of the fair-minded and impartial way in which all points have been examined.

On the subject of transport, the committee state, they would "be glad

indeed to see the principle accepted,

that a soldier or a sailor who has

served in the present war might

within a reasonable time claim free

transport to any part of the Empire

where he wishes to settle." But the report also discussed freely the various pros and cons of the matter and dealt with many aspects of this point.

Finally, are given the committee's conclusions with respect to the constitution of a central authority which it recommends should be in working order before the war is over. The committee proposes there should be appointed a Minister of the Crown who would delegate the actual executive duties to a board which would have a chairman who would devote his whole time to the subject and be responsible to the Minister for the work of his board. His board would be constituted by one representative from each of the five following home government departments: Colonial Office, War Office, Board of Trade, Local Government Board and Ministry of Labor. It is also considered there should be four representatives nominated respectively by: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and one of the agents-general for the Australian states and the Canadian provinces and five unofficial members, two of whom should be women.

With some final remarks on the duties of the proposed board, the report closes with a summary of some length covering the general work of the committee.

There are four appendices to the report, the first of which is an outline for a scheme of government finance to provide the intending settlers with some form of monetary aid and the third appendix is a detailed list of questions and answers by the large number of notable witnesses from whom the committee gathered their extensive information and drew their conclusions.

FUND FOR SCOTTISH VETERANS

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH, Scotland—An announcement has been made by Mr. Harry Lauder of his intention to raise a fund of £1,000,000 for the benefit of Scottish disabled former service men who are unable to return to their former occupations. This fund will give them the necessary financial assistance in starting small businesses, finding other suitable employment, and in providing housing accommodation. The scheme has the approval of the Ministry of Pensions. A committee has been appointed to organize the fund under the chairmanship of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and with Lord Rosebery as hon. president. An appeal is shortly to be made to Scottish men and women throughout the world in support of the fund.

## ESCAPE FROM A CAMP IN AFRICA

War Prisoner Tells How He Marched 500 Miles With Germans, Then 250 Miles to British Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A letter from an Englishman, who was taken prisoner by the Germans in East Africa on Jan. 1, and successfully made his escape shortly afterward, has been printed in the Northern Post and Border News, South Africa. The letter describes how after marching nearly 500 miles with the Germans as a prisoner, the writer and his companion marched well over 250 miles in 16 days in making their escape, this distance being the longest so far covered in German East Africa by any escaping prisoners.

The letter begins by describing the journey with the Germans. On Jan. 2 our officer told us, the writer says, we would start for the prison camp about midday. The journey was supposed to take about a week and our destination was Mahenge. We got away in time and found marching hard work, after being used to riding. We had to carry all our kit. I had a fairly big load, my great coat, waterproof sheet, and a nosebag containing rations and cooking utensils. We were in good country for marching, no hills, but unfortunately rather swampy after the December rains. The rain holds up a little in January, so we were lucky. We marched for about five days until we arrived at the first German magazine, as they call them. We call the magazines supply depots. They did not overreach us—not more than six hours a day, but it was quite enough. We always started our day's march about 6 o'clock. The only food we were served out with was rice. As you know, I am fond of rice, but after having it for meals three times daily I do not like it as much as I did formerly. Fortunately I had a few pounds of flour, and my half section and I were able to vary our menu with a small loaf of bread daily. . . . Our guard consisted of 10 black Askaris and two Germans. The one German spoke English very well. I had several yarns with him. He was very tired of the war, and admitted they were hopelessly beaten out here, but all I spoke to have every confidence they are winning in Europe. We were all very pleased to arrive at the first German magazine, as there carriers were arranged for. It was a treat marching with nothing to carry. We made good use of the carriers in camp; they fetched water and wood for us and made our fires, etc.

The letter goes on to describe the prisoners' arrival at Mahenge, a small pretty town in the hills, on the 12th day, where about ten political prisoners have been imprisoned since the beginning of the war. Here they had a few days' rest, and more liberal rations were given them, and they made arrangements for another 14 days' march to the main prison camp. Their chief diet was again rice, and the country made marching difficult and unpleasant. On February 4 they reached a magazine and had orders to wait for further instructions before proceeding to the main prison camp. Up to that time they had marched nearly 500 miles and still had four days' march to go before reaching the camp.

The letter continues with the details of the proposed board, the report closes with a summary of some length covering the general work of the committee.

At Mahenge, a man who was captured with the Belgian forces and had been a prisoner for nearly two years, joined them. On two occasions he had attempted to escape from the Germans, but was recaptured. He now arranged to escape with one of the men, but the fellow backed out at the last minute. "He then sounded me," the writer of the letter continues, "but I was not keen on it, did not fancy wandering about in the bush and without firearms. As each day went by I got more sick of the life, and the idea of life as a prisoner in the main prison camp was horrible one. I made up my mind one night that if W. . . . was still keen on escaping, I would make the attempt with him. I went to him the next day and asked him if it would be possible to arrange for a native guide to take us to the British lines. He could speak Swahili fairly well and he at once got busy. We were then in country where the natives were not so much in favor of the Germans; in fact most of them favor the British. He found a native porter who was willing to guide us to Songea. This was on Feb. 6. We arranged if possible to attempt our escape on Feb. 7. The boy was to take our haversacks containing food in a bucket to the river as if to draw water. After sunset we were to get them somehow. This boy failed us at the last minute and backed out. W. . . . then asked me if I would make the attempt with him. He fortunately had a compass, a hand-drawn map, also some dried meat. He was fair with me and told me we were liable to be shot at sight when escaping, but I was fed up with the life and I agreed to make the attempt."

The letter goes on to describe their escape, with a small stock of rations consisting mainly of rice, a bag of Kaffir corn meal, salt, and some dried meat. On the first night they nearly walked into an Askari camp, and on another occasion just escaped running into a German patrol. Their chief food was a kind of thick porridge, and some dried meat, and as they heard lions, they had to keep watch during the night and keep a good fire going.

Two days after the start they came to a lonely native hut, but the owner could not tell them the way to Songea. Later on they met a native, fishing, and W. . . . promised him a substantial reward if he got them safely to Songea. The native took them to his brother's kraal that evening, where

they had a really square meal of native porridge made very thick, almost like dough, and green mealies. There were four natives there and their guide went off and had a long talk with one of them. They returned, each carrying a nasty little axe. W. . . . thought that things did not look very promising, but knowing something of Central African natives, he said there was only one way of keeping natives to their word, and that was to perform a ceremony called "blood brotherhood" with the parties concerned. As they appeared to be in a tight corner, they asked the guide and his brother if they would perform the ceremony, and this they agreed to do. This is a most binding and sacred oath with the natives. The ceremony restored their confidence, and they went off to sleep quite comfortably.

After many days marching, sometimes through thick bush country, as they did not wish to meet the Germans by taking the roads, and passing through some native villages, they arrived at a small British outpost, and later reached Songea, where they were able to give the chief intelligence officer some useful information about the Germans. The writer says he had a look at himself in a mirror, the first time for over a month. He had set out with the idea of a 6 or 8 days' march, and had been on the trap in the bush for over a fortnight in Central Africa, armed only with a walking stick. His boots were full of holes and badly worn, but as there was only a food supply depot at Songea, he was unable to get a new issue of clothing, but some of the fellows there gave him some spare kit.

AUSTRIA RELEASES CAPT. S. WILSON, M. P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY, England—Captain Stanley Wilson, M. P., who has lately been released after 20 months' captivity in Austria, received a warm welcome on his return to his constituency. The Mayor and other prominent citizens received him at the Guild Hall, Beverley, where they offered him their heartiest congratulations and expressed their pleasure at having him back amongst them again.

In his reply, Captain Wilson said that he could not really put his feelings into words. He thanked them all heartily for their welcome. He had set out with the idea of a 6 or 8 days' march, and had been on the trap in the bush for over a fortnight in Central Africa, armed only with a walking stick. His boots were full of holes and badly worn, but as there was only a food supply depot at Songea, he was unable to get a new issue of clothing, but some of the fellows there gave him some spare kit.

Having reduced the food rations of our prisoners of war to incredibly small proportions, feeding them with refuse and substitutes, subjecting them to stern discipline and by forcing them to labor beyond their strength, Germany has not even given our sufferers a chance of appealing for help to their own country. The Red Cross has reached their destination, and as a consequence, evidence of the condition of our prisoners of war in Venezuela is becoming more and more disturbing and ominous and only reaches us with the greatest difficulty, and only fragmentary evidence comes through.

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"With the port of New Orleans opened to the entry of cattle from Central and South America," said Mr. Luigi, "the number of cattle which could be brought to the United States each year from Venezuela alone would be sufficient to make this one of the live stock centers of America. There are more than 1,000,000 cattle in Venezuela, which, at a low estimate, would allow of the shipping of 200,000 head annually. This does not include the wild cattle, of which there are large numbers in the mountains of all Central and South America. Some of the big landowners have thousands of acres of mountain and forest land, given over to wild cattle, and their owners even do not know how many head are in their herds."

"General Gomez, one of the largest landowners of Venezuela, has enormous herds of cattle, numbering as nearly as he knows about 80,000. For years he has been trying to develop an outlet for Venezuela's live stock production. One of his enterprises is a packing plant, where beeswax is frozen preparatory to being shipped to Europe. Venezuela also is shipping about 1000 head of cattle each month to Trinidad, but this is only a fraction of the number this country should be exporting to the United States.

"The great need for this business is ships. Venezuela has developed rapidly in the last few years that she needs all her money for internal improvements, and the funds are not available for the establishment of ship lines. It is a small country but offers a large market for America-made goods, and a steamer line will be well established, and the people of the country were assured it would be permanent.

"We have had 13 years of peace, and the industrial life of Venezuela has developed rapidly. The Government is stable, and a standing army of 10,000 men has been built up by President Juan V. Gomez, who, though elected to the presidency, has not actually taken up the duties of his office, but has devoted his energies to building up the army and to strengthening the financial and industrial connections of the country, while Marquez Bustillos has been acting President. Venezuela is very prosperous, and has now a gold reserve of 40,000,000 francs, the greatest in its history."

## IMPORTING OF CATTLE URGED

New Orleans Consul Says Venezuela Might Be Live Stock Center for United States if Transports Were Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Large traffic in cattle is awaiting importers of the United States, now that New Orleans has been made free to Central and South American cattle, according to Pedro Luigi, Venezuelan consul in New Orleans. The output of cattle each year, says Mr. Luigi, is 200,000 head in Venezuela alone, and other southern republics can supply many thousands more, if only ships can be provided to handle them. The Food Supply Bill, which lifted the ban on this class of live stock has also opened up large opportunities for Louisiana and Mississippi in permitting the cattle-raisers of these states to restock their depleted herds with good animals at prices much lower than those prevailing for cattle raised in this country.

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"The great need for this business is ships. Venezuela has developed rapidly in the last few years that she needs all her money for internal improvements, and the funds are not available for the establishment of ship lines. It is a small country but offers a large market for America-made goods, and a steamer line will be well established, and the people of the country were assured it would be permanent.

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## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

trenches early last night near La Basserville, Sir Douglas Haig reported today. They were driven out with losses after a short fight, after a few British soldiers had been taken. On both sides of the Scarpe, the British Field Marshal reported the enemy artillery active during the early morning. South of Lens and northeast of Ypres there was artillery activity during the night.

### Russians Gain in Riga Area

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Russian troops met the German offensive in the Riga region with a counter-attack south of the Pak of high road, the War Office announced today. "After a fierce struggle we occupied positions in the sector of Slizem," the War Office said. "The enemy troops lost severely, leaving over 400 men on the field. We captured 60 prisoners and 10 machine guns."

*Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau*

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official statement made public on Sunday says: Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Yesterday morning a British monitor, assisted by aerial observers, bombarded Ostend. A few shells struck the cathedral, in which a service was being held. Seven Belgians were killed and 24 wounded seriously. The monitor was driven off by the fire of our coast batteries.

On the Flanders front the artillery fire was of variable intensity after the conclusion of local fighting early in the morning. Towards evening the enemy activity again increased to drumfire north of Ypres. This was followed by strong English local attacks southeast of St. Julian. The enemy troops were repulsed. At night the artillery fire diminished, and there was no infantry activity.

An English company which penetrated into our trenches, after violent artillery preparation near Monchy, southeast of Arras, was driven out again after a hand-to-hand engagement. During forefield engagements south of the Cambrai-Bapaume road, as well as on the Somme and the Oise, prisoners were taken.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Along the Aisne, on Brimont and in some sectors of the Champagne front, there were lively artillery duels at intervals. During numerous reconnoitering advances, which frequently brought our shock troops as far as the rear of the French fighting establishments, a number of prisoners were taken, although the enemy troops fled almost everywhere. Our trench guns repulsed French reconnoitering parties at some points. Before Verdun in the afternoon the artillery fire increased to considerable intensity.

Our opponents lost 14 airplanes yesterday and one captive balloon. Sergeant Thom again brought down two aviators.

Front of Prince Leopold: At the Jacobstade bridgehead considerable quantities of war material were found in the hastily evacuated Russian positions. Our troops have reached the Dvina at all points from Livenhof to Shotokmanshaf. A Russian bombardment caused fires in Plinsk.

Macedonian front: During the great heat, up to 65 degrees centigrade in the sun, there were fighting actions west of Lake Ochrida. German and Hungarian troops in a storm attack captured a hill from the French near Krchova.

*Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau*

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads: In the Mamola region on the night of Sept. 21-22, by expelling a mine which we had prepared after long tunneling work, our parties were enabled to penetrate two advanced positions of the enemy forces and to establish themselves.

In the Bainsizza Plateau, violent concentrations of fire and repeated attacks carried out by the enemy troops against our positions in the Kal region and west of Volnuk had no results.

In the neighborhood of Roccogliano and Selo we advanced our line of observation, thus rectifying it in our favor.

On the Carso on Saturday the opposing artillery was more active than on the Ypres sector.

The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

At dawn today an attack delivered by German storming troops northeast of Langemark, was repulsed completely, the enemy troops leaving 25 prisoners in our hands. English rifle regiments then attacked in turn, and after sharp fighting, captured a further portion of the German defense system in this neighborhood with a number of prisoners. On the rest of the battle-front the organization of our newly captured positions is proceeding.

The infantry action has been confined to patrols encounters resulting in the capture of a few prisoners. Our artillery activity continues.

Another hostile attack was launched early this morning against the positions we recently captured east of Vilaret, but was repulsed with enemy losses. Our casualties were light.

Since the opening of our attack on Sept. 20 we have captured on the Ypres battle front 3243 prisoners, including 80 officers.

The misty weather on Saturday resulted in a decided decrease in our recent aerial activity. Our airplanes, none the less, carried out successful bombing raids and dropped during the day 134 bombs on hostile billets, huts and airfields. In the course of the night three tons of bombs were dropped on the Roulers-Menin and Verviers railway stations. The enemy dropped a few bombs at midday, doing little damage.

Four enemy airplanes were brought down in air fighting and five were driven down out of control; two of ours are missing.

The Admiralty announces that on the night of the 21st instant our naval aircraft carried out bombing

## PARLIAMENTARY ACTS REVIEWED

### Military Service and Railway Purchase Bills Passed in Canada Studied in Their Political Effects—Cabinet Shifts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau*

OTTAWA, Ont.—Parliament having closed its doors, after what was the longest session ever known in Canada since confederation, having lasted over eight months, it is interesting to review the work done and the measures passed during that period, and more particularly since the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, returned from his historic trip to England, where he and his colleagues took part in the deliberations of the innermost councils of the British Government and the British Empire.

Not only was the past session the longest since the confederation, but it was beyond question the most momentous in regard to measures put on the statute books of the Dominion. Bills of a far-reaching and radical nature were passed by the Government, some of them only after strenuous opposition on the part of the followers of the leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and by a liberal application of the closure. In the course of a few weeks such revolutionary bills as the compulsory military service, the tax upon incomes, military voters, Canadian Northern Railway purchase, wartime elections, any one of which would be necessary to hold an election not only in Canada, but in France, England and other countries as well. The privilege of voting is not only confined to Canadians in the Canadian expeditionary forces, but to those Canadians serving in the British and allied forces.

Then came the Military Voters Bill.

The requirement for this, was pointed out by Sir Robert Borden, who said that owing to the greatly increased Canadian forces in France and Great Britain, the present legislative machinery was quite inadequate and wholly unworkable. It was only right that these men should have every opportunity given to them to vote, and under present conditions it would be necessary to hold an election not only in Canada, but in France, England and other countries as well. The privilege of voting is not only confined to Canadians in the Canadian expeditionary forces, but to those Canadians serving in the British and allied forces.

The Admiralty announces that during the night of the 20th and the morning of the 21st, bombing raids were carried out by naval aircraft on the following military objectives: Aerocycles, Paraplane and Thorout aerodromes and Thorout railway station. Bombs were also dropped near Atelier de la Marine, Ostend. All our machines returned safely.

The Admiralty announces that naval

works at Ostend were on Saturday

bombarded by the ships of our Belgian coast patrol with satisfactory results.

Three seaplanes attempting to assist the enemy by observation were shot down by our air patrol.

*Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau*

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday says:

There was no infantry action. The aviator action was quite violent in the region of Hurebeke and Craonne, as well as on the left bank of the Meuse, north of Hill 304.

Belgian communication: On Sept.

22 and 23 communications and canteens on both sides were shelled following bomb fighting before Dixmude and Landmark No. 16, on the Yser.

Our artillery took under its efficient fire enemy works and observatories in the outskirts of Dixmude and silenced several German batteries. Despite the foggy weather the activity of our aviators was very great. They bombarded today enemy barracks near Leke in reprisal for bombardments of our cantonments.

Eastern theater (Sept. 22): Artillery

fighting continued in the region of Doiran and the Vardar. At

several points along the front, notably in the Italian sector, the enemy

troops attempted surprise attacks, but were repulsed. On Sept. 20 a French

detachment, operating in conjunction

with the Albanian contingents of

Essad Pasha, carried out in the Skumbi Valley a successful raid, in

which serious losses were inflicted

on the Austrian troops, and 442 un-

wounded prisoners and two machine

guns were taken.

*Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau*

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official

statement issued on Sunday reads:

In the Mamola region on the

night of Sept. 21-22, by expelling a

mine which we had prepared after

long tunneling work, our parties were

enabled to penetrate two advanced

positions of the enemy forces and to

establish themselves.

In the Bainsizza Plateau, violent

concentrations of fire and repeated

attacks carried out by the enemy

troops against our positions in the Kal

region and west of Volnuk had no re-

sults.

In the neighborhood of Roccogliano

and Selo we advanced our line of

observation, thus rectifying it in our

favor.

On the Carso on Saturday the op-

posing artillery was more active than

on the Ypres sector.

The official report from British

headquarters in France last night

reads:

Such tactics failed in so far as the public being hoodwinked into accepting the deliberations of the convention as the views of the independent, self-thinking Liberal was concerned. Visits followed with interest, with lots of human nature thrown in, and there have been few sittings of the House which have not been provocative of a large and attentive "gallery." Incidentally ministers have come and ministers have gone. The Hon. E. L. Patinaude, a French-Canadian member, resigned the portfolio of Secretary of State over conscription. Hon. Robert Rogers resigned as the result of a combination of circumstances. Then there have been the all-absorbing interviews and conferences preceding and following the notorious Winnipeg convention, which, instead of being the high-souled, patriotic deliberations of men determined to win the war at all hazards, and to cast out politics from their midst as had been hoped, degenerated into a party gathering, organized and engineered by the party machine, thinly veiled by resolutions designed to carry as much weight in Western Canada as the Canada embraced by Quebec.

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## REAL TRAINING BEGINS AT AYER

**Following Arrival of Big Boston Contingent at Camp Devens the Work of Making Military Men Is Begun**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Boston's national army recruits, who to the number of 2165 reached the cantonment over Saturday and Sunday, received their first taste of soldiering today and within a few days will be at home in their new surroundings, along with the total of 23,361 officers and men now mobilized here. The Boston men who received such a rousing send-off when they left for camp, were up early this morning and after breakfast were put through the school of the soldier, and details of the men were assigned later to putting their company streets into shape and otherwise making their quarters presentable.

Oct. 3 has been set by the War Department as the date for the arrival of the next 40 per cent of the "rookies" from the New England states and from New York. By the middle of October some 40,000 men will have reported here for duty as "soldiers of freedom." By that time also the most of the men will have made material progress toward fitting themselves for service beneath their country's colors, and much of the military snap and system which is notably lacking among the raw recruits today will have been in a measure restored.

According to the official figures there were 20,611 men in camp today, in charge of 2750 officers. Thus far a total of 19,561 men have reported for service, 2279 arriving Sunday. These are augmented by 2000 regulars. A total of 950 men have been sent off to other camps, leaving the net total of officers and men now here 23,361.

Arrivals by states, up to Sunday, were as follows: New York 2508, Maine 817, New Hampshire 467, Vermont 464, Massachusetts 7090, Connecticut 4941, Rhode Island 995.

Men arriving on Oct. 3 are coming from the various states in the following numbers: New York 2523, Maine 819, New Hampshire 542, Vermont 472, Massachusetts 9264, Connecticut 4940, Rhode Island 995, a total of 19,555.

This morning the machine gun battalion of the three hundred and first regiment reported to company barracks and were supplied with blue denim to serve them until uniforms arrive. They were then supplied with picks and shovels and put to work grading about the battalion quarters. Among the Boston men there were found to be a number who were capable of directing the landscape work of the other soldiers.

Eager to go forward with actual warfare practice, a group of recruits in front of the quarters of company K of the three hundred and first devoted some time this morning throwing stones in imitation of hand grenade throwing, in which they will be trained before they go to the front. This afternoon 100 lieutenants of infantry, artillery and other commands reported to Maj. Reginald Barlow of the first battalion of the three hundred and first and received bayonet instruction.

Sixty former civilian cooks who have been attending a special school of cooking and baking have graduated and have been given the rank of top sergeants. They will form cooking classes from the ranks of recruits and teach them how to cook and bake under army regulations.

Gabriel Cohen of 51 Auburn street, Boston, formerly employed at the Essex Street postal station, has been selected to handle the mail at the regimental postoffice of the 301st infantry.

The arrival of the big Boston delegation yesterday was the chief event of importance, and they marched into the cantonment through lines of cheering relatives, friends, and visitors. The Boston men arrived in three special trains, two of them with 14 cars each, and were deposited at the quartermaster's corps division in the late afternoon.

The men of division 20, destined to II company, and men of divisions 8 and 13 of Boston were the first to reach the streets of the three hundred and first infantry, where most of the Boston men are to locate. Col. Frank Tompkins and Brig.-Gen. F. H. Albright reviewed the men and later they were assigned to barracks and mess kits and blankets were distributed. The first army meal was served them a half hour later and consisted of roast prime rib of beef, boiled potatoes, green corn, pudding, fruit, cake, bread, and beverage.

The schedule of work for the men this week calls for 10 hours in the soldier school and squad of the company. 2½ hours in physical exercises, five hours in interior guard duty, five hours instruction by officers and non-commissioned officers and 6½ hours in battalion and company drill. The articles of war in so far as the enlisted men are concerned, will be in the curriculum, together with talks on the necessity of discipline and military courtesy, care of uniforms, equipment and personal hygiene and care in personal conduct.

The opening of a rest house opposite the main gate by the Massachusetts Special Aid Society for American Preparedness was a feature of yesterday. It is designed for commissioned officers and their wives and friends, and will be known as Maj. Willard House.

Throughout the day, the camp was thronged with visitors, and automobiles found it difficult to secure parking-spaces. The crowds massed at the main gate, and many wore flags or some other patriotic emblem.

At 5 o'clock the camp was nearly

cleared of the visitors in obedience to the new regulation adopted, and the men began to settle down after their busy day. The Y. M. C. A. houses held meetings and song services, and all during the evening each of these had its full quota, reading and letter-writing being popular forms of diversion.

In addition to the big contingent of Boston men who arrived yesterday, the day's call also brought 696 men from the western part of the State; Springfield, Westfield, Pittsfield, Ludlow and other communities, as well as about 150 New Hampshire men and eight from New York State.

The remaining 55 per cent of selected men is not due to arrive here until October.

### Boston Honors Men

**Throngs See Drafted Men Off for Ayer**

Boston honored its 1584 selected men who left for Ayer yesterday in a way that left no doubt in the minds of the immense throng gathered at the Common and at the North Station as to its sincerity, for few occasions if any, ever assembled a larger or more patriotic mass of citizens.

Plans for the day included a patriotic meeting in the Boston Theater, but this was soon dismissed, and those present adjourned to the Common where they gathered about the Parkman bandstand. Speeches and music were features, and the people cheered and sang until the time drew near for the departure of the men for Ayer.

Complying with a request made by Governor McCall, all hotels, clubs and drugists refrained from selling liquor in licensed communities, and from 1 until 3 o'clock refused to sell or serve patrons, a custom which has been followed in many places in the past few days during the departure of selected men for the Ayer cantonment.

The meeting was opened by Mayor Curley, after the selected men had filed past the bandstand, headed by a battalion of reserve sailors from the Commonwealth Pier receiving ship.

The Mayor saluted the men, and referred to them as "the boys of America who are out to perform a patriotic duty." "That we are assembled here today," he said, "at this great, patriotic outpouring of the people, is the strongest indication that the soul of America is awakened, and that America is determined that the war shall continue until militarism is destroyed, and peace is declared. Our boys go forth in the same manner as did the Americans who fought in 1775, 1861, and in 1898 for principles—for democracy and for liberty. They go forth with our heartfelt wishes, and with our earnest godspeed and hopes for their safe return."

Governor McCall was the next speaker, saying that the selected men are not so much in fear of themselves as in anxiety for fear of those they leave behind. "I want you to dismiss all anxiety, because the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its cities and towns will see that no want or harm shall come to the old folks or the folks at home. The Legislature last winter passed a law making the appropriation as high as \$25 a month for the care of families, and if that be not enough in these times, then the Commonwealth in line of its traditions will provide more."

"You have two important enemies to encounter. You have to fight the battles against autocracy under the Kaiser and you have to fight those moral dangers that lie in wait on the outskirts of camps."

"These days of parting are sad ones. You are going you know not where across the ocean, upon a mission which may be full of danger, and many of you, like brave men, are prepared for whatever may come. I know you will perform your part as hero soldiers after you have been made over into an army."

"So let us hope we shall get an enduring peace, that before very long the clouds that obscure the sky of the world will have rolled by, that the birds will sing again on the battlefield, and that the light of a new day shall have dawned on mankind when peace and righteousness shall control the destinies of the world."

Bishop Lawrence, in his address, recalled the days when he and Governor McCall saw Colonel Shaw marching with his regiment past the State House. He asked the selected men to remember the heroes of the past, and to live and fight and pray that Boston and the boys of Boston will think them as true, as strong, as brave and as worthy of the city.

Rabbi Harry Levi asked the men to hold fast to all that is good, stay straight, be moral and religious. The Rev. M. J. Spilaine also was a speaker. During the meeting there were hand numbers by a band from the Commonwealth Pier receiving ship, and also by a band of coast artillery men. A company of Massachusetts state guard did guard duty.

At the close of the exercises the selected men, preceded by the band and headed by the Governor and the Mayor, left the Common for the North Station where the men entrained for Ayer.

An immense throng filled every available space within the station, and as the trains passed out, a band in the shed played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Hats came off, flags went up, and soldiers and sailors stood at attention.

This patriotic leave-taking continued until 4:30 o'clock when the last train left for Ayer. A bugler on the rear car of the train played "Taps" as the men departed, the big crowd waving fond farewells.

**Springfield Men Leave**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—This city sent its delegation of 194 men off to Ayer yesterday, and an official good-by was said by the Mayor and City Council members, with hundreds of friends

of the selected men joining in the good wishes which were extended.

The men assembled at the armory at an early hour, and here identification tags were distributed by the chairmen of the exemption boards. Mayor Frank E. Stacy spoke a few words as the men left the building, saying that Springfield always does its part. "As Mayor of the city," he said, "I am going to see that your folks and loved ones are taken care of. The city is back of you, and may God bless you."

A procession was then formed, and headed by a band the men marched to the station, being greeted by cheers on every street. As they entered the train the band played "America" and three cheers, led by Mayor Stacy, were lustily given as the train left the shed.

"It was a fine response of the citizens, and a great sendoff for the men," declared Mayor Stacy last night, "and the next group that leaves the city shall have the same tribute paid it."

### Home Guard Uniform

**Brig.-Gen. Johnston Sends Description to Governors**

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the northeastern department, has sent to Governor McCall and the governors of the other New England states, a description of the uniform prescribed by the Secretary of War suitable for wear by the home guard. In addition to other prescribed regulations, as approved by Congress, June 3, 1916, it is tentatively proposed that the material be part wool and part cotton, and that the color used be either forestry-green or blue-gray.

Second Lieutenant, H. C. Barnes, Jr., a West Point graduate, and son of Maj. H. C. Barnes, was a guest at northeastern headquarters this morning. He is with the coast artillery at Ft. Warren in Boston Harbor, and is enjoying a short absence leave. Brig.-Gen. Johnston and Lieutenant Barnes' father are friends of many years' standing.

A number of young men in Boston and vicinity have passed all examinations and have been assigned to aviation schools, those not already placed to be assigned as soon as vacancies occur. The aviators will probably go to Technology for training, and the balloon pilots will be sent to St. Louis, or to Omaha, Neb.

Those who passed the aviator's examinations include: O. G. T. Kaufman, Cambridge; C. I. Stanton, Revere; P. C. Curtis, Brookline, T. W. Ellsworth, Lynn; John Cohen, Cambridge; C. C. Greene, Medford; C. F. Campbell, Mattapan; J. E. Malley, Lynn; L. A. Safford, Wollaston; A. A. Dunham, Revere; A. P. Farnsworth, Hyde Park; D. W. Campbell, West Roxbury; A. Hagenberger, South Boston; F. L. Poor, Peabody, and L. F. Merrick, Springfield.

**Candidates for 101st Engineers**

Started by one who signs himself "a father of a member of the one hundred and first engineers, first corps cadets of Boston and a workingman," a movement has been commenced for a public regimental fund for this division. The originator points out, in a letter, that many regiments in Boston have had such funds, but that the one hundred and first engineers have been "neglected." There are many poor boys in the regiment, he says, and asks for a fund to supply small comforts for them. Alfred J. Rowan will act as treasurer of this fund, to be used entirely for the comforts and necessities of the men of the regiment while in the field. Contributions may be sent to him, care of Kidder, Peabody & Co., 115 Devonshire Street, Boston.

**Harvard Reserve Corps**

Secretary Baker has expressed his appreciation of the work done this past summer by the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and states that the various official training corps will in the future be one of the most desirable gates for the service.

He writes: "There is absolutely no doubt as to the good done by the corps in Cambridge; it was magnificent, and we appreciate it, and we thank you. I have no definite promise which I can hold out. We shall, however, have a third and even a fourth officers' training camp if the war continues, and men whom now we cannot accept, will have little difficulty in gaining admission."

**Next Quota to Go Oct. 3**

Massachusetts sons of the "Second Forty" will begin to leave for the national cantonment at Ayer on Wednesday, Oct. 3. A telegram to this effect was received this morning by Governor McCall from the Provost Marshal General. The federal message was turned over to the adjutant general's department, which, for lack of further orders, will proceed to get ready its next quota of 40 per cent for transportation according to the rail-way association schedules.

Among the men examined today there were found to be many different occupations represented, including bank clerks and tellers, salesmen, tailors, gardeners, etc. The bankmen are useful in pay work and accounting, the tailors can keep the soldiers' uniforms in shape and today they were of service in measuring the new recruits for their first uniforms.

Electricians and telegraphers are in line for the signal corps, and nearly every man has some occupation which will make him of special value in the work of the new army, and it is expected this will largely be taken into account in organizing for European work.

**Military Training Course**

A recent ruling by Secretary Baker virtually assures Harvard College of a comprehensive course in military training during the coming year, and an allowance of \$14 each man will be granted for uniforms, with an addition of \$8 for clothing in summer camps, expenses which heretofore the men have borne themselves.

Difficulty is being experienced in securing suitable space for drill work. Hemenway Gymnasium is being used by the Naval Reserve Radio School

and Harvard Union is to become dining hall quarters this year. This leaves only the baseball cage and upper Massachusetts Hall available for drill.

It is announced that company commanders and lieutenants will be chosen from the members of last year's Harvard regiment who return to college.

### Vacancies to Be Filled

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—In order to fill vacancies in the one hundred and fourth regiment, 250 men have arrived here from Camp Devens, Ayer, and today they will be assigned to the various companies. They will be looked over by Col. William C. Hayes, and some probably will be sent over to the depot brigade.

More than 40,000 guests were in camp yesterday, and for the entertainment of the visitors Colonel Hayes ordered out the one hundred and fourth regiment for parade. There was music all through the afternoon, concerts being given by the seven military bands.

A flag raising at brigade headquarters was another feature of the day, a handsome 16-foot flag being flung to the breezes. Sunday services were held by Chaplain Danker, the band assisting in the music.

**Hawikuh**

Hawikuh was one of the famed "Seven Cities of Cibola," which was visited by Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar, in 1539. In 1540 the village was stormed by Francisco Vasquez Coronado, the Spanish explorer, who almost perished in the attack.

The Zuni occupants of Hawikuh then fled to their stronghold a few miles away, and the Spanish took possession of their village, which Coronado called Grenada. It was while there that he wrote his report to the Viceroy of Mexico, giving an account of his expedition up to that time and sending various products of the country and examples of native art.

The excavations were begun at the close of May by Mr. Hodges, assisted by Alanson Skinner and E. F. Coffin of the Museum of the American Indian. Work was begun in a great refuse heap forming the western slope of the elevation on which Hawikuh is situated. This refuse was found to contain many tombs of the Zuni.

In all, 237 graves were opened during the three months devoted to the work, and quantities of pottery vessels, decorated with a great range of painting, were uncovered.

A Franciscan mission was established at Hawikuh in 1629 and continued in operation until 1670, when the village was abandoned on account of Apache depredations. Considering the length of time since the village was forsaken by its inhabitants, the remains were in remarkably good state of preservation. The deposit of great quantities of food in the tombs, especially boiled corn on the cob, had the effect of preserving many materials that usually perish readily, such as baskets, fabrics, and objects of wood, some of which were saved by immediate treatment.

Many very beautiful things were found, including eight objects of turquoise mosaic, some of which are so well executed as to be among the finest examples of encrusted turquoise ever found in America. Of the fabrics various examples also were recovered.

Most of the designs on the pottery are geometric, but numerous highly conventionalized figures of birds, as well as many lifelike forms of quadrupeds, the eagle, the butterfly, the tadpole, and the corn plant, were found. Many of the vessels are decorated with a distinct glaze, black and green predominating. The vessels consist chiefly of bowls.

**CARE OF SEED CORN THE TOPIC OF A BULLETIN**

Care of seed corn is explained in a recent statement from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, sent out by Prof. Earl Jones of that college. He says:

"We hear and read a great deal every spring about testing seed corn. Now is the proper time to begin thinking of this subject. The care given seed corn before fall comes is more important than anything else in determining its value next spring. Selection in the field where plants can be observed and selection of various types of corn have been urged, but getting mature corn that will germinate is the most important thing that can be done along this line.

"Selection in the field is worth while under certain conditions. That yield can be greatly increased by field selection as compared with selection at husking time, when the corn is well cared for, has not been proven. If an earlier maturing strain of corn is wanted, selecting the earlier maturing ears in the field will change the time of maturity. In the same way stalk characteristics, such as height of ear, height of stalk, etc., can be changed to some extent by field selection. If corn thoroughly matures, the type of stalk and ear best adapted to the conditions under which it is grown will be developed.

"If corn is selected in the field, the ears should be marked and left on the stalk to mature. They can be marked with paint, and a rag or rubber band may be put around them. Something is needed to attract the attention of the man who is husking the corn.

"Under no conditions should selection of seed corn be done later than the time of husking corn, and the earlier it can be selected the better. The ears selected for seed should not be put in the crib, neither should they be left in bags or piles where there is little air circulation for any period of time.

"They should be stored in a dry, airy place and the ears should be separated so that the air may circulate freely around them. Some artificial heat, with good air circulation, would be worth while, but it is rarely available on farms. Corn can probably best be stored by suspending the ears from the top of cribs, lofts, sheds, attics, empty rooms in a house, etc. The corn can be suspended on traces, strings, over wires and strings by the

## EXCAVATION IN NEW MEXICO

**Expedition Organized by Smithsonian Institution Reports Discovery of Large Quantities of Relics From Hawikuh**

## STATE DEPARTMENT EXPOSES GERMAN INTRIGUE SYSTEM

## MANY INVOLVED BY DISCLOSURES

Federal Government Reveals Operations of German Agencies Organized to Influence Sentiment Against the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The exposure of the German intrigue system now made public through the Committee on Public Information. The details of this exposure were prepared by the committee far in advance of the revelation of the former Ambassador's perfidy, and it is a mere coincidence that the publication of these facts today follows only a few hours the publication of the now famous telegram that has so aroused Congress and the country. At various times articles on the German intrigues have been published in The Christian Science Monitor, but the accompanying revelations are given out by the Government as a complete synopsis of the agencies that have been at work against this country since the beginning of the war.

## Text of the Exposure

## Revelations Made From Papers Seized in Von Igel Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Revelations which are announced to be the most important in regard to Germany's lawless depredations and spying in America that have been made since the first declaration of war, in August, 1914, are announced by the Committee on Public Information. They are based upon official documents in the possession of the United States Government and they have not hitherto been made available to any newspaper, and the illustrations that accompany the text of the announcement are regarded as highly important evidence:

The announcement in full reads as follows:

Within a few days a German newspaper published in this country employed as the headline to an article dealing with a rumor of German-American disaffection in this country the derisive legend, "Lieb' Washington magst ruhig sein."

This is, of course, a parody on the refrain of "Die Wacht am Rhein," the German national hymn:

"Lieb' Vaterland, magst ruhig sein." "Loved fatherland, be restful (or undisturbed)."

In the parody it carries a sneer comprehensible only to one who understands the German mode of speech and thought.

Of itself the instance is slight. But it typifies a certain important phase of the German propaganda which subtly but persistently seeks to present Germany's cause in America in the most favorable light, even to the extent of defending the improper activities of the Teutonic diplomatic representatives before their passports were given them. Because of this continuing propaganda available documents in the possession of the Department of Justice now assume peculiar importance, in that they prove undeniably the intimate relations between the accredited representatives of the Kaiser in the United States and plotters against the laws and the security of this country, whose enterprise did not fall short of projected wholesale destruction of life and property.

Such of these documents as were essential to legal proceedings brought against the Germans have been published. Others are here made public for the first time. They form a curious, if disjointed, chapter in the diplomatic history of the war.

In the fall of 1914, when the German plots against Canada were fomenting in this country, there was established, at 60 Wall Street, an "advertising" office presided over by a big, suave man of Teutonic aspect named Wolf von Igel. There were two peculiar features about this office. One was that it was frequented during two years of singularly quiet and unbusi-

nesslike existence chiefly by Germans who had nothing whatever to do with advertising. The other was a large safe, bearing the insignia of the German Imperial Government. To this office there came one morning in April, 1916, while von Igel was preparing a mass of papers which he had taken from the safe for transfer to the German Embassy in Washington, four United States Secret Service agents from the Department of Justice, who made their way past the guardians always on duty, put von Igel under arrest and undertook to seize the papers. The German was large, powerful and brave. With the aid of one associate he stubbornly fought the officers, striving to rescue the papers, to close the safe, to get to the telephone and communicate with his superiors. Revolvers were drawn by the Secret Service men. They produced no effect upon the intrepid von Igel.

"This is German territory," he shouted. "Shoot me and you will bring on war."

There was no shooting. But after a protracted struggle the defenders were overpowered and the papers seized. The German Embassy at once entered its protest. These were official papers. They were sacrosanct. The diplomatic prerogative of a friendly nation had been overridden and the person of its representative insulted. To this the State Department replied that the invaded premises at 60 Wall Street were described in the contract as a private business office for the carrying on of advertising, and that von Igel had not been formally accredited as a German representative. When the papers were examined by the Department of Justice the reason for von Igel's determined fight became apparent. Here, in the form of letters, telegrams, nominations, checks, receipts, ledgers, cash books, cipher codes, lists of spies, and other memoranda and records, were found indications—in some instances of the vaguest nature, in oth-

brought with him a sample bomb, "such as has been described to you by the subscriber," and asks for the instructions.

The document is lettered at the foot, "O. R. to 7000," indicating that the secret agent known as "O. R." had transmitted it to von Papen.

Now for the proof, direct and unescapable. Check 146 on the Riggs National Bank has been traced and added to the Secret Service collection. It is payable to Koenig and signed by von Papen. Therefore von Papen stands convicted, on the evidence of a report claimed as an official document by the Germans, of paying money to a plotter designing to blow up merchant ships sailing from the port of New York. The person who made this report is known to Department of Justice officials.

Compare these documents with the following authorized statement from Berlin, transmitted by wireless for publication in the New York Times in December, 1915:

"The German Government has, naturally, never knowingly accepted the support of any person, group of persons, society, or organization seeking to promote the cause of Germany in the United States by illegal acts, by counsel of violence, by contravention of law, or by any means whatever that could offend the American people in the pride of their own authority."

Destruction was not by any means the sole interest of Koenig's energetic bureau. It concerned itself also with spy enterprises. To Koenig wrote Otto West, an American citizen and proprietor of the Hour Glass, at 303 (or 363) Fifth Avenue, recommending a relative of his, who, according to his description, must be an interesting and somewhat formidable figure. Mr. West's description, somewhat curtailed, follows:

"He is a grandson of the late Oberhofprediger Strauss of Berlin; brother of the present Military Oberfarrer Strauss of Potsdam; nephew of the late Admiral von Schleinitz, the late General von Mantey, etc. This gentleman changed his name some twenty odd years ago to an American name, and none of his associates suspect his German birth or antecedents. He is an international journalist of great repute, for years at the head of a newspaper organization in England. He has a personal reason to be very bitter against England, because two years ago (this letter appears to have been written about June 1, 1915, which would make the date referred to the early summer of 1913) a certain attack was made against him over commercial matters in Great Britain, and it was only by appealing to the United States Department of State and a writ of habeas corpus for the Lord Chief Justice of England that he escaped successfully. . . . He was in England and France at the outbreak of the war; he has access to the great sources of British and French official information. He wants to go across to Europe and serve secretly for Germany."

Of the completeness and skill of Germany's spy system in this country, a glimpse is afforded through the voluminous correspondence of Dr. Theo. Otto of Allentown, Pa. Dr. Otto's special concern was to ascertain the nature of the contracts for munitions and arms upon which the various factories in the neighborhood were engaged and report them to the German Embassy. His work was such as to earn him special commendation, for which he expresses himself in one of his letters as duly appreciative. He was able, he states, "in my capacity as a physician to establish relations with officials of almost all of the munitions factories situated in this vicinity." Either Dr. Otto substitutes fancy for fact or he was able to obtain curiously exact information in many instances, such as the number of foreign government inspectors; the character, caliber and quantity of guns ordered by foreign governments; and other valuable details. Of the Traylor Engineering Company of Allentown he writes in April of last year:

"An English inspector is present in the department, and he most rigorously tests the work; but I was assured that he seemed to be incompetent, inasmuch as he had been repeatedly duped. Obviously the management of the concern attaches importance to creating a belief that all projectiles being produced were intended for the United States Government." This, he comments, is belied by the presence of foreign government inspectors.

In these activities there was, of course, nothing illegal. Dr. Otto is still practicing his profession in Allentown. He claims to be an American citizen, though his claim is not clear, and declares himself thoroughly loyal to this country.

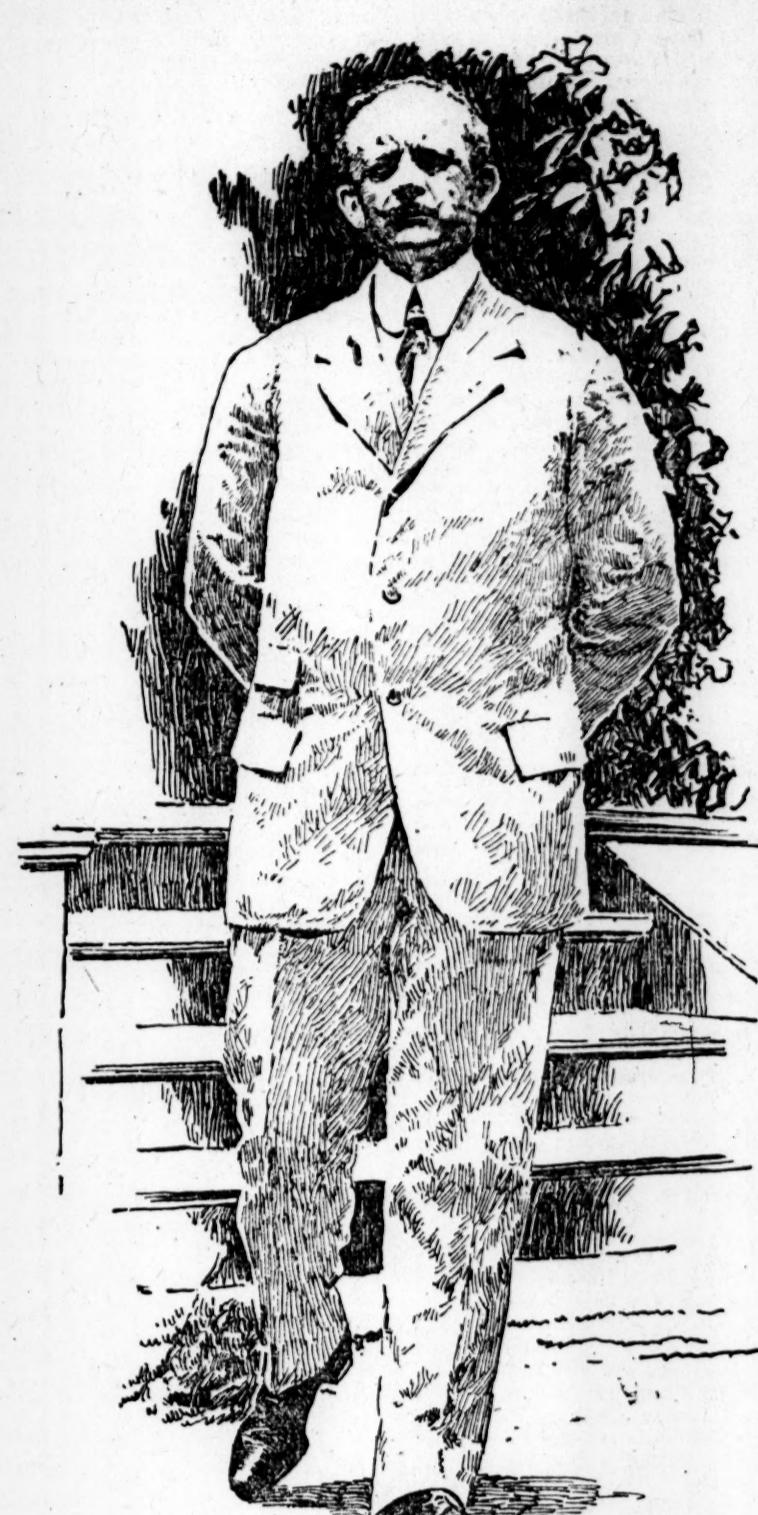
Closely related to and to some extent the reproduction, describes the subterfuges of "XXX" (Koenig) so that he might not be identified by the mysterious — when they met. "XXX" states that money was to be drawn for the payment of \$150 to the unnamed person, under peculiar pre-cautions, through "Check No. 146 on the Riggs National Bank, Washington, dated July 16, payable to —, signed — amount \$150. No reason was given as to why the payment was made," says the report.

Several days after the payment, the recipient called at the "passenger office of the — Line" and made a statement which is thus embodied in the XXX report.

"My name is —. I have an office at the — building, but I do not care to state my local address. I intend to cause serious damage to vessels of the United States by placing bombs, which I am making myself, on board. These bombs resemble ordinary lumps of coal, and I am planning to have them concealed in the coal to be laden on steamers of the Allies."

Finally XXX states that "the caller"

brought with him a sample bomb, "such as has been described to you by the subscriber," and asks for the instructions.



PRINCE VON HATZEFELDT-TRACHENBERG

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood



CAPTAIN BOEHM

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Paul Thompson

ers of the most damning conclusiveness—that the German Imperial Government, through its representatives in a then friendly nation, was concerned with—

Violation of the laws of the United States.

Destruction of lives and property in merchant vessels on the high seas. Irish revolutionary plots against Great Britain.

Fomenting ill-feeling against the United States in Mexico.

Subversion of American writers and lecturers.

Financing of propaganda.

Maintenance of a spy system under the guise of a commercial investigation bureau.

Subsidizing of a bureau for the purpose of stirring up labor troubles in munition plants.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

Perhaps the most illuminating single document in the collection is a letter of July 20, 1915, here reproduced as it appeared upon the stationery of the Bureau of Investigation. This innocent, pretending agency was at the outset the secret service of the Hamburg American Steamship Company. Under Paul Koenig, its manager, it became an adjunct to the German diplomatic secret service. "XXX" is the secret designation of Koenig, who is now under indictment on criminal charges in connection with his "diplomatic" work, and is interned at Ft. Oglethorpe. The person represented by the figure "7000" is Captain von Papen, former military attaché of the German Embassy and the practical executive of its underground system. The document, as may be seen in the reproduction, describes the subterfuges of "XXX" (Koenig) so that he might not be identified by the mysterious — when they met. "XXX" states that money was to be drawn for the payment of \$150 to the unnamed person, under peculiar pre-cautions, through "Check No. 146 on the Riggs National Bank, Washington, dated July 16, payable to —, signed — amount \$150. No reason was given as to why the payment was made," says the report.

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was found in the possession of James F. Archibald by the British authorities Aug. 30, 1915. In this letter the Ambassador stated:

"It is my impression that we can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of

importance and amply outweighs the comparatively small expenditure of money involved; but even if the strikes do not come off it is probable that we should extort, under pressure of circumstances, more favorable conditions of labor for our poor, down-trodden fellow countrymen. So far as German workmen are found in the skilled hands, means of leaving will be provided immediately for them.

Besides this, a private German employment office has been established which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their places, and it is already working well. We shall also join in, and the widest support is assured us."

The following representations on behalf of the bureau's efficiency were made, under date of March 24, 1916, in a letter to the German Ambassador, von Bernstorff:

"Engineers and persons in the better class of positions, and who had means of their own, were persuaded by the propaganda of the bureau to leave war-material factories."

The report comments with unconcealed amusement upon the fact that munitions concerns innocently wrote the bureau for workmen (which, of course, were not furnished) and continues in reviewing later conditions in the munitions industry.

"The commercial employment bureaus of the country have no supply of unemployed technicians."

Many disturbances and suspensions which war material factories have had to suffer and which it was not always possible to remove quickly, but which, on the contrary, often led to long strikes, may be attributed to the energetic propaganda of the employment bureau."

Von Igel's close connection with the enterprise is indicated by a number of items. For example, there is a notation to the effect that H. Hanson had established Liebau branch office in Detroit, an entry of \$60 paid to a Dr. Max Niven of Chicago in February, 1916, for the "labor fund" and an inquiry addressed by a bureau official from von Igel asking whether the Bosch Magneto Works manufactured fuses for shells, the bureau having evidently been applied to for workmen for the Bosch plant. The reply, in the negative, stated that the company was "universally known for its friendly attitude for the Germans."

Several lines of communication between the German diplomatic service and the Irish revolutionary movement are indicated in the captured documents. John Devoy of New York City, now editor of the Gaelic American, a violent anti-British paper, was one of the active agents of this connection. Significant entries appear here and there; references to messages from the German Embassy at Washington and the German consulate at New York; mention of a secret code to be employed in communicating with him and of a "cipher Devoy";

and the Indian revolutionists. Such as the endorsement upon the letter, signed only "X," who thus sets forth his qualifications for fomenting disorders in Quebec.

"As honorary president of the first Independence Club started at Montreal about the time of the Boer War, and of which the Hon. Honore Mercier, now Minister of Colonization in the Government of the Province of Quebec, was one of the vice-presidents and later president. I am well known among the members and journalists in that organization. . . . There is now in the place of the Independence Club a secret society based upon its principles, aiming at the total separation of Canada from the British Empire. . . . It includes all the former members of the Independence Club and men high in Canadian political life. The adherents are for the most part French and Irish Canadians. . . . I am in daily connection with one of the leading men in the separation movement, Hon. J. Hall Kelly, who is a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec and also a member of the Government."

Department of Justice officials admit that the papers relating to Casement were sent to Washington the night before Casement's arrest was reported, but they were not received by the Attorney-General until the afternoon of the day upon which the British authorities picked up the Irish leader, and were not presented to the State Department until 7 o'clock that evening. Meanwhile, Casement had spent several hours in an Irish prison.

It is improbable that the signature at the bottom of the extraordinary message which follows is in the "cipher" Devoy referred to in the von Igel papers. New York Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan has long been prominent in Irish-American circles, though he has never been directly identified with violent action.

That Judge Cohalan, however, is held in high favor by the pro-German element of this country is evidenced by the fact that Viereck's Weekly, in making selections recently for the most important political offices in this country, puts him forth for the position of United States Senator from New York.

The communication as translated into von Igel's record is typewritten, line for line, below a cipher, except for the signature which remains untranslated from the original cipher figures. It is dated New York, April 17, 1916, numbered 335/16, and inscribed at the top "Very Secret."

"No. 335/16. Very secret."

"New York, April 17, 1916.

"Judge Cohalan requests the transmission of the following remarks:

"The revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported from Germany, otherwise England will be able to suppress it, even though it be only after hard struggles. Therefore, help is necessary. This should consist, primarily, of aerial attacks in England and diversion of the fleet simultaneously with Irish revolution. Then, if possible, a landing of troops, arms, and ammunition in Ireland, and possibly some officers from Zepelins. This would enable the Irish ports be closed against England and the establishment of stations for submarines on the Irish coast and the cutting off of the supply of food for England. The services of the revolution may therefore decide the war."

"He asks that a telegram to this effect be sent to Berlin.

"5132 8167 0230.

"To His Excellency

"Count von Bernstorff,

"Imperial Ambassador,

"Washington, D. C."

Along this same line is a code message by wireless to Max Moebius, Oberwallstrasse, Berlin, which is interesting chiefly as showing the code method of important communications practiced by the German official plotters in this country. The code translation was found with the copy of the message among von Igel's papers. The original is a German dispatch which, being translated into English, sounds like an innocent business transaction, viz.:

"National German Insurance contract certainly promised. Executor is evidently satisfied with proposition. Necessary steps have been taken."

"HENRY NEUMAN."

Not so innocent and harmless it looks, for what the message really means is this:

"Irish agree to proposition. The necessary steps have been taken."

Canada was also the object of solicitous interest on the part of Germany's representatives in America, as was startlingly proven in the plot to blow up the Welland Canal. Another lesser but not unpromising enterprise against Canada was foregone by von Igel because the volunteer plotter was old, "though he has the best of good will," and also because of his known connection with the Gaelic-American Society.

"Captain Bohm decided to leave after reports received here were submitted to him to the effect that members of the press were informed as to his personality and the purpose of his being here. Too great confidence in the silence of his fellow men, especially the members of the American Truth Society, . . . was probably the cause of his becoming quickly known here."

So the notorious American Truth Society, which so strenuously denied its pro-German associations, figures as indirectly linked up with Germany's secret representatives. This society is still extant, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, its moving spirit, is now the editor of Bull, recently shut out of the mala for publishing seditious matter.

Many inventors, some of them obviously cranks, are represented either by correspondence or notation as having plans involving the use of sundry devices of destruction. One entry of the sort merits special attention because of the notoriety of the individual involved. Here it is, translated from the German record of correspondence:

"June 15, 1915. Sender, G. S. Viereck

## DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF PLOTS IN UNITED STATES

Dr. Dessoar evidently forwarded the letter where he thought it would do the most good, viz., to von Igel.

Carefully preserved (for what purpose one can only conjecture) are two letters written early in 1916 by T. J. Dowling, of 167 Franklin Avenue, Hartford, Conn., to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, explaining a little plan of the writer's to get rooms near various munitions factories and blow them up. Specifically, he expressed willingness to destroy the Scoville Manufacturing Company and the Chase Mills of Waterville, Conn.; the Remington Arms Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company factories in Bridgeport, Conn.; and when that was completed he thought that he might go out to Port Huron, Mich., and blow up the Grand Trunk tunnel near that place. As all these constructions are still standing, it is obvious that Mr. Dowling's plans failed to command themselves to his distinguished correspondent. His present whereabouts are not known.

Other would-be destroyers of Germany's foes were less definite. Family pride was the energizing motive of Mr. C. J. Waldron of Medusa, N. Y., who wrote that, being a direct descendant of Baron von Waldron, he was deeply interested in the German cause, wherefore he proffered (April 10, 1916) a shell of his own invention. It was not accepted.

A note of grim humor is supplied by William J. Ruff of Quincy, Ill., whose letter of July 26, 1915, to Capt. von Papen suggests new methods of blowing up trenches and planting mines for ships. "My sole idea," explains the ingenuous Mr. Ruff, "is to help and save lives!" Nothing in the von Igel archives supplies evidence that Mr. Ruff's singular life-saving practices were adopted.

Of more direct military interest to this country is the espionage enterprise hinted at in a secret code message of April 11, 1916, signed "13232 46729 46919," addressing von Igel to this effect:

"Herewith respectfully send an extract regarding the troops stationed in California and the armament of the coast fortifications."

Journalists, lecturers and publishers were liberally employed by von Igel and his associates for the purposes of German propaganda. Among those thus tainted with the stigma of dishonorable professional conduct are two magazine writers and war correspondents, James F. J. Archibald, now in Washington, and Edwin Emerson, said to be in Africa. The following curious entry appears in von Igel's official records:

PURE WAR EXPENSES  
Edwin Emerson ..... \$1,000  
Fair Play (Mr. Braun) ..... 2,000  
Fair Play (" ") ..... 1,500  
Marcus Braun ..... 1,000  
J. Archibald ..... 5,000

Concerning the identity of the last entry there might be room for doubt but for signed receipt from J. F. J. Archibald acknowledging the sum of \$5,000 from the German Embassy for propaganda work. What return Archibald ever made in service is not clear, except that certain war correspondence for which he contracted with New York newspapers was so obviously prejudiced on the side of the Central Powers that they declined to accept it.

That Emerson also overdid the cause to which he sold his pen and his professional honor (the record indicates that he was paid \$1000 for "traveling expenses") is suggested by the fact that he was expelled, or alleged to have been expelled, from Berlin for a violent attack upon Ambassador Gerard. Emerson has had a picturesque career in many parts of the world, and once cabled to a New York newspaper a picturesque but imaginative

account of his own death in the Far East under painful and interesting conditions. He was born in Dresden of American parents, and is now traveling under American passport obtained by false representations.

"Fair play," that misnamed organ of Teutonic inspiration, appears to have been subsidized quite disproportionately to its value, since it received all \$4500 in the course of a few months in 1915. Marcus Braun, who appears as its editor, is known as a

drift into light here and there in the von Igel papers or the Bureau of Investigation reports. Col. E. G. Woodford, an old British hater, appears to have received sundry sums of money for services unspecified. The following letters found in the von Igel papers refer to Colonel Woodford:

New York, April 4, 1916.  
His Excellency Mr. von Igel,  
New York, N. Y.:

According to a letter received here today the Imperial Embassy is of the same opinion as myself—that money should not be paid to Woodford. Please act accordingly and inform Woodford, if he should show up there again, that Berlin has received the letter regarding the sum to be paid and has besides again been asked by telegraph whether money should be paid.

Until answer is received from Berlin, nothing more can be paid.

(Signed) PRETZELL  
Colonel Woodford appears, however, from the following letter to have received the sums promised:

New York, April 10, 1916.  
His Excellency Mr. von Igel:

Please pay the remainder of two hundred and fifty dollars to Woodford. He is to receive \$500 according to order (from Berlin).

Please have the inclosed receipt attested.

(Signed) PR.

All these, it must be remembered, are but a small portion of one German agent's records. They represent but one chamber, as it were, in an enormous and complicated maze of underground plotting. Other entries appear too vague to indicate anything more definite than some connection with or interest in enterprises already notorious—payments to the Welland Canal conspiracy; correspondence with Dr. Walter Scheele, accused of being a bomb manufacturer; references to the Maverick and the Annie Larsen, blockade runners; side lights on Japanese propaganda, Mexican plots and Canadian lines of secret information; even hints that officers high in the military service of the United States were being improperly used for German military enterprises.

How far the plot goes will probably never be known. The spider, von Igel, had scuttled away to his own refuge in Germany. His nest is destroyed. But the strands of the web that he wove may still stretch over the city or town which you who read this inhabit.

It has long been an open secret that Holland is merely a way station for shipments of contraband into Germany. Here is official confirmation from the von Igel records, which would seem to indicate a suspicious and confidential relation between the "Holland commission" and the German diplomatic representatives accredited to this country, or possibly a belief by the Germans that they could not successfully get the munitions to their own country. The message in code, with interlinear translation, is entered as "A 2493" and headed "German Embassy, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1916." It runs as follows:

"Telegram from Berlin by secret, roundabout way for Carl Heyens: Consent sale Holland three hundred thousand chests (cartridges) and two hundred tons powder. Please get in touch with Holland commission. Sender, War Minister, Foreign Office, in representation." (Signed) HATZFELDT."

While chiefly concerned with military affairs in Europe, the representatives of a supposedly friendly nation were keeping an interested watch on our own activities in that line. A secret code message of April 11, 1916, signed "13232 46729 46919," addressed von Igel to this effect:

"Herewith respectfully send an ex-

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Political leader among the Hungarians of lower Second Avenue, in New York, and has been variously connected with the fringes of the publication world. He is supposed himself to be a Hungarian. His associate in Fair Play was one J. P. Bryan.

Even with such liberal support "Fair Play" did not fill the bill, for in January, 1916, a letter was written by F. Schroeder, a German newspaper correspondent in Tokyo, to the German diplomatic representatives in this country, or possibly a belief by the Germans that they could not successfully get the munitions to their own country. The message in code, with interlinear translation, is entered as "A 2493" and headed "German Embassy, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1916." It runs as follows:

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Sender, War Minister, Foreign Office, in representation.

"(Signed) HATZFELDT."

While chiefly concerned with military affairs in Europe, the representatives of a supposedly friendly nation were keeping an interested watch on our own activities in that line. A secret code message of April 11, 1916, signed "13232 46729 46919," addressed von I

## MANY INVOLVED BY DISCLOSURES

Continued from preceding page

by the opportunities of their constituents.

The character of this work is amply shown by telegrams sent to senators and representatives about the time of the von Bernstorff activities. It appears that a letter would be mailed to some influential person in some particular district, particularly to a person inclined toward pacifist ideals, urging him to exert every influence possible in impressing upon his fellow citizens the eminent desirability of peace. Eloquent terms were used in depicting the ominous consequences of the United States entering the war. Arguments were used attempting to show that such a war was greatly desired by eastern capitalists, who could effect great commercial conquests through war in which the people of a peaceful nation would be only the losers.

Accompanying this letter would be a telegram, with blank signature space and blank date line. The recipient of each letter was asked to procure as many signatures as possible for the telegram and dispatch it to the senators and the representatives of that district. Each telegram contained a sentiment to the effect that the people of congressmen "so and so's" district were irrevocably opposed to the United States entering the war, and that he would be following the earnest convictions of his constituency if he exerted every influence in his power to prevent Congress from declaring a state of war.

A number of these telegrams, sent to various senators and representatives, have been turned over to The Christian Science Monitor for publication. Several telegrams, typical of those which flooded the offices of congressmen at the time when German agents were attempting to divide the public opinion of the United States, are reprinted below.

The Government, while maintaining that it knows nothing to reflect on congressmen, is understood to have no objection to a congressional inquiry, as the greatest need of the moment is felt in many quarters here to discover the secret springs, not only of the anti-American and pro-German activities before the United States entered the war, but of the operations of similar factions since America entered the war.

The inquiry, in a rather general opinion here, should be so broad as to include every slim treasonable use of the mails, speech-making propaganda, or interference with the Government's war program and preparations through labor agitations, dissemination of false reports respecting the fate of American war vessels and of American troops.

It has been believed by some authorities that the chief inspiration of peace talk in this country since the United States entered the war might be traced to German resident sources, and through them to European connections. In addition to propaganda bought and paid for, it has been intimated that many of the irresponsible rumors which have caused concern to thousands of American homes have been the work of uninterested Germans in the United States.

The demand for the internment of all enemy aliens in the United States is growing stronger, and the prediction made today that before the war was over the United States might feel obliged to adopt the British system of treating alien enemies.

The Department of Justice was at work before the severance of relations with Germany, on investigations of minister forces operating in America. These investigations are being continued. The ramifications have been known to have been far-reaching. It is common belief that the Department of Justice has sufficient evidence on hand to warrant the criminal prosecution of hundreds, possibly thousands, of persons in this country.

Whether the information possessed by the department would be available to Congress is not known. There may be reasons of public policy for not disclosing all the facts in the hands of the Government investigators.

## Austria Involved

**Senator Charges That Dual Monarchy Financed Propaganda**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following closely upon the startling revelations made recently by the State Department showing the inner workings of various schemes of German propaganda, the latest instance of which proved the attempted perfection of a scheme in which members of Congress would be involved, Senator King of Utah added another chapter to the book of German duplicity when he presented to the Senate on Saturday, photographic copies of correspondence and checks showing money paid by the German Embassy and by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy to foreign language newspapers in the United States and to the publication called Fair Play.

Checks drawn on a Washington bank made out to the Fair Play Publishing Company aggregated \$6500. These checks were made out by the German Embassy, and were received by Marcus Braun and J. P. Bryan. Payments made by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy were principally to Polish and Hungarian newspapers.

Senator King did not state where he obtained the data furnished the Senate, but vouches for its authenticity. In presenting the data to the Senate, which he asked to have printed in the Congressional Record, Senator King made a prefatory statement in which he referred in scathing terms to the German and Austro-Hungarian intrigues, not only, he said, "to dictate public sentiment here, but to embroil the United States in war with other countries." He asserted that it might be yet necessary for the Government to recognize a state of war with

Austria-Hungary and Turkey. He declared that many more revelations of German conspiracies would yet be made, and that efforts have already been made to stir up the people of the country against Japan.

Senator King's evidence was accepted with little surprise by senators who felt this to be only one link of a powerful chain of intrigue.

"We have from time to time," said Senator King, "heard statements made and there have been various publications to the effect that there has been a German propaganda in this country, for the purpose of influencing not only the press and public sentiment, but for the purpose of influencing the Senate and House of Representatives."

A day or two ago publication was made that the former German Ambassador at Washington had asked for a large sum of money for use in this country.

"Everybody who is familiar with current affairs, and has followed the sinister and slimy course of Germany and German diplomacy here and elsewhere, was not at all astounded at this revelation. I can state, and I am confident that I am within the bounds of truth, that more revelations will soon be made public, indicating the intrigues, the cabals, the criminal conspiracies of Germany—and Austria—in this country, against the tranquillity and peace of our nation, and for the purpose of embroiling this country in war.

We know that for a number of years there have crept into the public press statements to the effect that Japan has sinister purposes toward this Republic, and contemplated an invasion of Mexico or Central American republics.

"Efforts were made to incite a feeling of hostility upon the part of American people against Japan. I think information will soon be given to the American people that will be convincing of the perfidy of Germany, if such conviction does not now exist. We will learn that the source of very much of the activity that brought about the condition to which I have referred was in Germany, and with her diplomatic representatives.

"The desire to insert in the record some evidences of the activities of Germany other than those to which I have referred. I have no doubt that Germany has expended large sums of money in this country for the purpose of influencing the press. And I am afraid that Austria has also been involved in this same kind of intrigue."

"Austria, it is reported, is now sending her troops to aid Germany on the western front. Germany is hastening to Bulgaria and Austria to secure aid, comfort and succor, that she may hurl additional forces toward the western front, where she soon expects our troops will be used in trying to smash through the lines.

"Our situation, as far as Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria are concerned, seems to be analogous, to say the least. It appears to me that the day is not very far distant when we will have to recognize a state of war between this country and Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. They are making war indirectly, if not directly, against this nation. They are using their forces against our allies and in support of Germany, with whom we are at war."

## Embargo Plot Traced

**Head of American Conference Says Germans Deceived Him**

CHICAGO, Ill.—That Germany was the animating force behind the American embargo conference in its campaign to place an embargo on munition shipments to the Allies, and in its later efforts to defeat President Wilson and congressmen who refused to do its bidding, is today the belief of the man whose name was used as president of the conference.

Jasper T. Darling, former commander of the Columbia Post of the Grand Army, under whose name hundreds of dollars were spent in efforts to whip Congress into line and defeat the President, admitted that he was used as "camouflage" and that plotters hid behind his Grand Army affiliations.

Mr. Darling, aroused to patriotic frenzy by the revelations of Secretary Lansing, showing that von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador, used the Kaiser's money for propaganda in the United States, signed his name to a statement saying he had been deceived by plotters who wanted to see America helpless in case of war. Following is the text of the statement signed by Mr. Darling:

"I went into the American embargo conference from the purest and most patriotic motives, believing it to be my duty to exercise every influence within my power to keep this country out of the European war. I realized then the absolute unpreparedness of this country, and felt that it would be almost suicidal were we to allow ourselves to be drawn into the struggle. I had no suspicion of propaganda at that time, and I believed in the freedom of act and word which is the sovereign right of every American, and I proceeded to exercise that right."

"For the last six or eight months I have seen that there were things going on of which I was previously in absolute ignorance, and for the last four months the opinion has been confirmed in my mind there was and is a dangerous German propaganda, not only throughout this land, but in all of our western republics.

"In a talk with my son, Elliott W. Darling, two months ago, I discussed these things with him and I said to him substantially what I say now.

"It looks to me that we have been deceived in this matter. The clearer light now has come to me.

"My eyes are now open, and I am convinced that there has been for a long time a great plot developing in this country to involve the nation and so entangle it that we would be helpless in case of war.

"I now firmly believe that this propaganda, however it may have been brought about, was the animating force in the foundation plan of the American embargo conference.

"JASPER TUCKER DARLING,

"5910 South Park Avenue, Chicago."

Mr. Darling, in the library of his home on South Park Avenue, discussed

the conference and the Lansing exposé. "I can see now that I was the camouflage behind which the Kaiser's agents were working," said Mr. Darling. "The disclosures just made of the activities of von Bernstorff bring the suspicion I have had for some time to

"I was invited to attend one of their meetings at a Loop hotel, and went there alone, seating myself in the rear part of the room. The meeting became involved in a snarl, and I was called upon to speak by some person unknown. Later on I was asked to call at the office of the conference and was given to understand that its purpose was to keep the country from being involved in the European conflict."

"There were no suspicious circumstances connected with the conference while I was at its head, at least I thought so at the time. In the light of present disclosures and the things we know of now, I can see many things that passed unnoticed then."

"For instance, when we had no financial standing to warrant credit, it was arranged to guarantee an amount to the telegraph companies growing out of the prepaid telegrams sent from all sections of the country that could well have amounted to a sum many more times greater than the \$10,000 it did reach. Just who did arrange this credit, or how it was done, was unknown to me."

### Charge of Intrigue Denied

Officials of the Boston branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom at a meeting at the Quincy House, Boston, last night denied any connection of the Friends of Irish Freedom with German agents or any German propaganda. Confidence was expressed in Judge Cohan of New York and John Devoy, named in connection with German intrigue at Washington.

At a mass meeting in Fenwick Hall Mrs. Mary F. McWhorter of Chicago, national president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, emphatically asserted the loyalty of Irish-Americans to the United States. She admitted the possibility of intrigue on the part of some Irishmen in America, with a view toward freeing Ireland from British rule, before the declaration of war against Germany by the United States, but denied emphatically that any such intrigue has been prosecuted since the United States entered the war, by any Irishmen.

Mr. Andrews' report says: "Upon my return from the examination which resulted in the discovery of the explosives placed in the garden, told me that more were in the garden than had been found; that a still larger quantity had been buried in the house of the legation; and that still worse things than this box of microbes were contained in the legation, and instigated that they would have been found even in the cabinets of dossiers which I had sealed."

"Dr. Bernhardt also stated that all these objects had been brought to the German Legation after our Legation had accepted the protection of German interests, which agreed with the statement of the servants. A similar confession was made to the Minister by this man."

"The protection of the United States was in this manner shamefully abused and exploited. In this instance, at least, the German Government cannot have recourse to its usual system of denial."

"Fifty-one boxes were taken from the ground in the garden. Fifty of them contained each a cartridge filled with trinitrotoluene saturated with mononitrotoluene, among the most powerful explosives known, one-fifth of each of one being sufficient to tear up a railroad track. In the other box were bottles of liquid found to be cultivations of the microbes of anthrax and glanders. It bore a seal showing it came from the German consulate at Kronstadt, Hungary, and inside was found a typewritten note in German saying:

"Included 4 phials for horses and 4 for cattle. To be employed as formerly arranged. Each phial is sufficient for 200 head. To be introduced, if possible, directly into the animals' throats; if not, into their fodder. Please make a little report on the success obtained there; in case of good results the presence of Mr. Koslow for one day here would be desirable."

Foreign Minister Porubarbo accompanied his letter with documents to prove the origin of the boxes and their contents.

"It has been possible to prove in an undisputable way," he said, "that before our declaration of war to Austria-Hungary, when observing strict neutrality and keeping up normal relations with the German Empire, the personnel of the German legation, violating all rules of neutrality and all duties of diplomatic missions, introduced clandestinely considerable quantities of an extremely powerful explosive and cultivations of microbes destined to affect domestic animals, and, in consequence, susceptible of provoking terrible epidemics also among the human population."

"There can hardly be any doubt

about the way by which these substances were introduced into Rumanian territory.

The very stringent police measures at all frontier stations taken by the royal Rumanian Government since the outbreak of the war, and continually made stricter

since, prove sufficiently that these explosives and microbes cannot have reached this country otherwise than by diplomatic courier.

"On the other hand, there can be no doubt of the final object of the importation into Rumania, as well as about the use to which they were assigned.

The explosives and the microbes were destined to be used in Rumania, very probably in time of peace.

"From all this it results that in time

of peace members of the German Legation, covered by their immunity, prepared in concert with the Bulgarian Legation the perpetration on the territory of a neutral and friendly state of plots against the safety of this state and against the lives of its subjects.

"The royal Government makes it its

duty to protest against these criminal

## GERMAN PLOT TO START PLAGUE

Inoculation of Cattle in Rumania to Produce Disease Planned—Bombs Secreted Under Care of United States Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing on Sunday made public further details of Germany's disregard of the ways of civilization. This time the disclosure gives facts concerning the secreting in the United States Legation in Bucharest of explosives for bomb plots and poisons with instructions for their use in destroying horses and cattle. The story is told in a report of the State Department from William Whiting Andrews, Secretary of the Legation, and a letter from Foreign Minister Porubarbo.

Parcels and boxes taken into the German consulate at Bucharest with display of great precaution aroused the suspicions of the Rumanian Government. On Aug. 27, 1916, the evening prior to the date of Rumania's declaration of war, some of the cases were taken to the German legation, located in a different building from the consulate.

Convinced that the boxes were not taken away from the legation by the German diplomatic mission on its departure from Bucharest, the Rumanian authorities later ordered the police to find them and examine their contents. The police communicated with American Minister Vopicka, then in charge of German interests, who reluctantly assigned Secretary Andrews to observe the search. The boxes were found buried in the garden of the German Legation.

Mr. Andrews' report says: "Upon my return from the examination which resulted in the discovery of the explosives placed in the garden, told me that more were in the garden than had been found; that a still larger quantity had been buried in the house of the legation; and that still worse things than this box of microbes were contained in the legation, and instigated that they would have been found even in the cabinets of dossiers which I had sealed."

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## SOCIALISTS OPEN NEW YORK DRIVE

Shouts of "We Want Peace" Mark Madison Square Garden Demonstration — Speakers Deny Party Is Pro-German

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Enthusiastic demands for "peace at once" marked the opening of the Socialist local campaign in Madison Square Garden yesterday. At least 10,000 persons cheered the mention of peace and it was clear that the platform upon which Morris Hillquit is running for Mayor is built upon pacifism. Speakers denied that the party was pro-German and claimed that Socialism was gaining an impetus all over the world which was astounding the capitalists. An increased Socialist vote in the mayoralty election is looked for here.

Emphasis was laid by several speakers upon what they termed the "international significance" of the election next November and said that every vote for the Socialist ticket would be a voice against war and for peace.

"We are for peace," said Mr. Hillquit. "We are unalterably opposed to the killing of our manhood and the draining of our resources in a bewildering pursuit of an incomprehensible 'democracy,' a pursuit of a democracy which begins by suppressing the freedom of speech and press and public assembly, and by stifling legitimate political criticism."

"Not warfare and terrorism, but socialism and social justice, will make the world safe for democracy."

"And the workers and Socialists of Germany are also beginning to show distinct signs of revolt against their Kaiser and their Junkers, their war lords and their money lords. They begin to realize that they have been deceived and betrayed and led to wanton slaughter. They demand peace and the abandonment of all plans of world dominion and conquest. Through war or through peace the triumph of German democracy is only a question of a short time."

"In this great historical process of world regeneration, the Socialists of America must and will play their part. For, contrary to all protestation of self-styled patriots in our public press and platforms, the people of the United States, like the people of Europe, want peace, and of all political parties, the Socialist Party alone has the courage to voice their desire and their demand openly, vigorously, ay, even defiantly. And therein lies the unusual significance of our present campaign. The municipal election in this city will be the only great political contest in the United States since our entry in the war. It will offer the first real opportunity to the greatest community in the country to express its sentiments on war and peace. The verdict of the citizens of New York will be eagerly awaited by the people of the country, nay, I may say without exaggeration, by the people of the whole world. That verdict will be expressed in the number of votes cast for the Socialist ticket. Every vote cast for socialism in this election will weigh heavily in the balance, for it will be a vote not only for the workers and the people, for right and liberty, but also an emphatic vote for democracy and peace."

Seymour Stedman of Chicago, who presided at the meeting of the Peoples Council which the Governor of Illinois ordered dispersed, spoke along the same line.

"New York City," he said, "needs a Mayor who knows that the city is in the United States and is not a suburb of London."

"Liberty" and "democracy," he continued, "are the catchwords used by plutocracy to drag in labor to fight the commercial battles of the world."

Frank A. Silverman, Socialist candidate for the Controller's office, said that the election would be "referendum on peace." He was the first speaker to place the question of peace positively before the audience, which he did by shouting, "We want peace," a slogan which the audience took up at once, and used later to interrupt other speakers and punctuate their remarks.

## LARGE EXHIBIT OF FRUITS IS PLANNED

One of the largest exhibits of fruits staged in Boston for many years is expected the last of next month when the Massachusetts Horticultural Society combines its fall fruit exhibition with the fifth New England Fruit Show and biennial exhibition of the American Pomological Society, in Horticultural Hall on Massachusetts Avenue. Particular emphasis is being given the development of New England fruit and one group will come especially from Maine for the show. From Oct. 31 to Nov. 4 the hall will be thrown open to the public with the main hall, the special hall and the lecture room filled with both foreign and domestic fruits.

Among the prizes of the Massachusetts society there are those for apples, crabapples, pears, grapes, foreign grapes, lemons, oranges, strawberries and preserved fruits. According to the announcement from the New England Fruit Show, Inc., the objects of the exhibition are "to show the superior quality of New England fruit to encourage better methods of production and marketing and to call attention to the commercial possibilities of commercial fruit culture in the New England states." All exhibits must be grown in the New England states to compete for these prizes, announced by the fruit show.

Maine special prizes are given by

the New England Fruit Show for fruit grown in Maine. The State Board of Agriculture of the Commonwealth offers a cup for the person in Massachusetts winning the most prizes and the American Pomological Society offers the Wilder medal for objects of special merit.

## SHOE FACTORIES IN LYNN OPENED

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

LYNN, Mass.—The majority of the shoe factories which have closed operation since last April on account of the labor difficulty which has been brought toward a settlement by Henry E. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, opened operations this morning with the cutting rooms in full swing. By next Monday the entire force is expected to be in full swing with the shipping rooms sending out the orders, filled during this week.

Only as the departments are needed are they expected to be opened. This morning the cutters found an enormous stock of leather on hand as it seems that the employers have been buying stocks throughout the summer so that a large quantity would be on hand when the work was resumed.

Many former employees who have taken positions with other local concerns are waiting until absolutely needed before returning to their former work.

## PRINTING PRESS IS RUSSIA'S NEED

Russia needs a big rotary printing press to turn out millions of pamphlets to make the Russian people realize the importance of maintaining their friendship with the Allies, according to a letter received here yesterday by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell from Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, for many years an exile in Siberia.

"In our country," Mme. Breshkovsky said, "rotary presses are not manufactured. So we remain with empty hands, limited to working with small machines, which give us miserable thousands of copies instead of the millions that are indispensable. Make the American people understand, in asking their help, that this is not only a question of the salvation of Russia, but a question which concerns international relations and interests."

## ALASKA SALMON PACK CUT SHORT

PORLTAND, Ore.—F. A. Daly, manager of the Alaska-Portland Packers Association cannery on Nushagak River, Alaska, has arrived at Astoria, says a dispatch to the Oregonian, and says the salmon pack on that river is slightly below that of last year, but the quality of the fish is much better.

The total pack is approximately 455,000 cases, and 80 per cent is of red fish.

Last season the pack was in the neighborhood of 500,000, but 50 per cent of the fish put up were planks.

On the Koggiung, Ugashik and Igashik rivers a full pack was put up, but at Neknek the pack is about 10 per cent short, while at Port Moller the season was almost a failure.

The season on the Nushagak River was a peculiar one. Up to July 5 few fish were caught, but during the following 12 days every cannery was crowded to capacity. The number of cases put up by the individual canneries on the Nushagak was about as follows:

Alaska-Portland Packers Association, \$6,000; Columbia River Packers Association, 48,000; Libby, McNeil & Libby, \$5,000; Alaska Packers Association, 170,000; Alaska Salmon Company, 33,000; Northwestern Fisheries, 52,000.

## UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt.—With Dean George H. Perkins of the college of arts and sciences as acting president, the University of Vermont opens on Oct. 10, two weeks later than originally planned. By the change of date the students who are engaged in agricultural work will be permitted to gather the harvest. There are a number of changes in the staff of the university. President Guy Potter Benton, who is in Europe in charge of Y. M. C. A. work, having been granted a year's leave of absence, G. W. Bailey, recently secretary of the Commonwealth, having taken up new duties as comptroller; W. G. Hastings of Oregon having been elected professor of forestry, and Maj. Harry A. Leonhaeuser, U. S. A., having been assigned to the university as professor of military science and tactics.

**WELLESLEY COLLEGE**

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley College started its regular courses today with a total enrollment of 1612, only a slight decrease as compared with last year, which is expected to be overcome with the arrival of tardy students. Many of the girls have been engaged in war relief work during the summer, and it is expected that, due to this some have not been able to come promptly on the opening of the college. Plans were announced yesterday for the purchase by students and alumnae of an ambulance to be turned over to the Army as a memorial to Miss Sophie Jewett, for many years a member of the Wellesley faculty.

**HEARING ON INSURANCE PLAN**

Governor McCall, Grafton D. Cushing and Frederick W. Mansfield have each been asked by the State Commission on Social Insurance to attend a public hearing at the State House Wednesday evening, Sept. 26, and to give expression to their views on social insurance. The forenoon hearing by the commission Wednesday is to be in Room 481, State House, at 10:30 a. m., and is primarily for Massachusetts physicians and surgeons who have requested an opportunity to be heard on the question of health insurance.

## B. & M. EARNS \$4.28 ON SHARE

### Annual Report of Temporary Receiver Shows That Net Earnings Fell Off Fifty Per Cent From the Year Before

The Boston & Maine Railroad during the year ending June 30, 1917, handled the greatest volume of business in its history and despite government activities, increased cost of materials and labor, and an inadequate equipment and other high operating costs, it earned \$4.28 a share on the stock, above what might have been set aside for dividend payments, according to James H. Hustis, the temporary receiver in his annual report issued yesterday. The net earnings, however, fell off 50 per cent from the previous year when they were at a rate of \$9.81 a share.

In his report Mr. Hustis states that while the outcome of the receivership, now in operation a year, is still indefinite the directors of the Boston & Maine and those of its leased lines have come to a very close agreement on a plan for a reorganization of the company which embodies an absorption of all the leased lines, and an assessment of \$30 on the present common and \$15 on the preferred stock of the holding company.

Among the encouraging features of the year's work on the Boston & Maine has been the rate increases granted the company which approximate 4 per cent on the total freight revenue while an increase in operating efficiency is shown by the average freight train load of 374.2 tons compared with 362.5 tons in 1916 and 264.9 tons five years ago.

In his report Temporary Receiver Hustis says: "The question most frequently asked is what is to be the final outcome of this receivership? That no one can give a definite answer to this inquiry is, of course, obvious."

The primary object in August, 1916, was to secure a protective receivership. It was felt that, regardless of what might be the ultimate solution of the financial difficulties of the Boston & Maine Railroad, it was imperative that it should be protected by the court from wasteful and perhaps ruinous litigation while that solution was being worked out.

It was hoped that some solution might be found before the proceedings had passed beyond this protective stage. The board still cherishes that hope; and for that reason believes that no one who really has the interests of the stockholders or creditors at heart will desire to urge the immediate appointment of a permanent receiver, which would bring the proceedings one step nearer to liquidation.

"As is usual in trades, the compelling force that tends to bring the parties together is nothing more or less than the dread of the alternative. The Boston & Maine stockholders must choose between the best terms open in the proposed reorganization and the uncertainties of the alternative outcomes of the receivership; the lessors must choose between the best terms open in the reorganization and the probabilities of a cancellation of their leases by the receiver, and the resulting necessity of creating their own lines.

"Dealing so at arm's length, the boards of directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad and of its directly leased lines have come very close to agreeing upon a plan of reorganization which they are willing to recommend to their stockholders. This board approved it except in certain minor details. Contracts embodying the proposed plan are now being put in shape for submission to the stockholders of the several companies.

"The increasing business of the railroad, and its ability to at all times take all business offered, particularly by its principal western connections, or at all times to handle the business with expedition and economy continued during the year, and again emphasizes the need of increased and improved facilities. The 60 new locomotives delivered last winter have been of material assistance in operation, and the improvements now being completed at East Deerfield will directly aid in facilitating freight movement and in resultant economies. Although the necessity is urgent for the adoption and active prosecution of a constructive program of improvements, under the existing circumstances little can be undertaken.

Operating results compare with 1916 as follows:

	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$56,922,010	\$52,675,427
Operating expenses	42,418,076	36,197,958
Net operating revenue	14,543,963	15,877,469
Taxes	2,123,476	1,986,267
Uncollectible	1,235	2,624
Operating income	12,419,251	13,888,577
Other income	1,165,855	1,170,715
Gross income	13,585,106	15,059,293
Deductions	11,704,657	10,933,662

## AMHERST OPENS WITH 350 ON ROLL

AMHERST, Mass.—Amherst College is started upon its ninety-seventh year with an attendance of over 350 students, while last year the young men enrolled numbered over 500. Owing to so many students volunteering for military service there are but 47 seniors and 58 juniors and two-thirds of the students belong to the lower classes. The task of building up worthier ideals and a nobler manner of living was the aim for the year's work set by President Alexander Meiklejohn in his opening address to the students.

There are several faculty changes this year. Six professors are on leave of absence for one year. Professor Churchill is a member of the State

constitutional convention and of the State Senate. Professors Gallager and Weathers are at research work. Professor Toll is employed at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Professor Nelligan is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., where he is working as a member of the War Department's committee on camp activities.

Much is expected from the work of the new faculty committee on student activities which has begun its work under the direction of Professor Newlin as executive officer. The committee's aim will be to unify control of student activities and thus bring them in direct relation with the faculty committee.

Dr. Albert Parker Fitch will begin work this term as professor of the history of religion and Biblical literature. He will not return to Amherst until October for he has been in France on leave of absence where he has been acting on the commission studying conditions in the war zone.

## CURTIS ANTIAD AMENDMENT TO BE URGED AT RALLIES

### First of Series of Public Meetings to Be Held in People's Temple on Oct. 4

First of a series of public rallies in support of the Curtis antiad amendment, recently agreed to by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, is to be held at People's Temple, Columbus Avenue, near Berkeley Street, Thursday, Oct. 4, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Free Press Defense League. The speakers scheduled are Judge Gilbert O. Nations of New York and a Harvard overseer; Lieutenant Morize of the French Army, John Gallishaw '16, an author, and British soldier, and others to be speakers at the reception to the new men.

Today, as each man registers, he receives a card, on which he writes the schedule of studies which he wishes to follow. The freshmen cards as usual are red. Consultations with faculty advisers follow during the day.

The enrollment of the freshman class is practically complete, almost all of the freshmen being in Cambridge yesterday. The 1921 men are practically a unit as they assemble in their dining hall today. The three dining halls of the college opened this morning. With the exception of the group of Greater Boston students, who will reside at their homes, the students of the lower classes are to dwell in their own group dormitories. Harvard will furnish accommodations this year on the American plan, while Foxcroft Hall furnishes the European plan. It is operated by the university dining council.

In behalf of the Curtis amendment, a statement from the league accompanying the announcement of the October 4 rally says in part:

"We earnestly urge that you and your friends work and vote for the amendment to prevent the appropriation of public funds to any institution which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the Commonwealth or federal authority, or both."

"When the delegates to the Constitutional Convention resolutely put aside their political, religious and racial prejudice and almost unanimously submitted an ideal amendment embodying the principles of the Anderson amendment, they performed a patriotic public service—lifted politics to the plane of statesmanship."

"That is the greatest act and is the greatest fact of the convention. Let every man and every woman encourage such statesmanship by ratifying this act and adopting the amendment."

The Curtis amendment was also endorsed at a convention last week of delegates of the Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs of Massachusetts.

## LEADER IN FOOD WORK IS NAMED

Miss Antoinette Roof, a director and instructor of home economics of wide experience, has been designated State Leader of Food Conservation for Massachusetts, under the emergency fund act which authorizes the United States Department of Agriculture to expend sums for the instruction of the people in food conservation methods, and she is already starting the new work. "We shall try to reach all sections," said Miss Roof, today, explaining her work, "and are trying to cooperate the work of the food conservation organizations already established.

Women throughout the State must be reached and told of the food methods which help to save the supplies. We are to organize the work in such a way that all will be able to receive instruction. In Boston we are in close touch with the local women's committee on food conservation, and expect to form similar alliances throughout the Commonwealth."

Miss Roof had experience at Framingham Normal School, where she was the director of practice and teacher of methods; at Simmons College, where she was a member of the department of education; at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, where she directed the department of industrial teaching; and in London, where she was associated with Lady Campbell in work.

It is believed that work will be resumed in a few days, and it is hoped that a similar agreement to the one reached here will be made in Seattle and Portland where similar strikes are threatened. President Wilson's telegram has been sent to labor leaders at these places.

Though details of the temporary arrangement have not yet been made public, it is understood that in the temporary settlement both sides have made material concessions.

## MR. BAKER REVIEWS RAINBOW DIVISION

CAMP MILLS, N. Y.—Secretary of War Baker recently reviewed the "rainbow division," which is made up of national guardsmen from 27 states. The review occupied more than two hours.

"It is the most impressive sight I have ever witnessed," said Mr. Baker. "The country is to be congratulated on this manifestation of strength and unity. This division, drawn from all parts of the country, represents in a significant way the national enterprise in which the country is engaged. I have congratulated Major-General Mann on the excellent condition and the showing made by the men of the rainbow division."

Later Mr. Baker made a short

## HARVARD OPENS ITS 282D YEAR

### Enrollment Not Expected to Exceed 3500 Men, as Students by the Hundred Present Themselves to Bureau

Harvard College opened its two hundred and eighty-second year this morning and because of the fact that many of its students are in military service, the enrollment will not probably greatly exceed 3500 men. The usual enrollment is about 5000. Students by the hundred are enrolling this morning and that work will continue during the day. At 50 State Street, President A. Lawrence Lowell and the fellows held the first corporation meeting of the year this morning and late this afternoon the overseas are to meet in University Hall, Harvard Yard.

The opening ceremonies are greatly simplified. Only one reception is to be tendered to the students this year, and that is to be held at Phillips Brooks House tomorrow night. Freshmen and men at Harvard for their first year are especially invited to this reception. Dean Le Baron R. Briggs is to preside. President Lowell, Arthur Woods, police commissioner of New York and a Harvard overseer; Lieutenant Morize of the French Army, John Gallishaw '16, an author, and British

## WAR LIBRARIES CAMPAIGN OPEN

"A Million Dollars for a Million Books for a Million Men" Is the Slogan for Massachusetts Drive This Week

"A million dollars for a million books for a million men" is the slogan of the campaign that will be pushed with vigor this week by Massachusetts librarians and their associates in the Library War Council Committee. Contributions are to be sought for the purpose of providing libraries in all the camps of United States soldiers at home and abroad, a work that was started by the Young Men's Christian Association and will be conducted on a large scale by the American Library Association.

In Boston there are to be speeches on the Common every day of the week, at 1 and 5 p.m., in behalf of the fund-raising campaign. Today Mayor Curley and W. F. Kenney, president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, will be speakers. Tomorrow Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, Commandant Rush of the navy yard, Chaplain Arthur W. Stone and Guy Ham will speak.

There are to be brief speeches at all the theaters before each performance, and contributions will be solicited at some of the theaters. The down-town stores will make window displays and have booths for the receipt of contributions. Mrs. Stanley Clemens will be in charge of the association.

Speakers at a meeting in Fenway Hall last Saturday night told of the good results that would come from the war libraries. As the chairman of the meeting, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. was about to declare adjournment, Miss Fannie Goldstein, of the North End Branch of the Public Library, handed him a list of subscriptions aggregating nearly \$400, obtained by herself and her associates at the branch library. The speakers were Col. J. S. Dennis, of the British Recruiting Mission; J. Randolph Coolidge Jr.; Lieut. R. L. Bos of the French Army, one of the military instructors at the Harvard training camp; Col. Samuel F. Reber, of the signal corps, United States Army; Miss Amy A. Bernardi, of the Italian Embassy at Washington, and Arthur William Stone, chaplain at the navy yard.

### Rhode Island to Raise \$30,000

PROVIDENCE. R. I.—Workers for the war libraries to be established in soldiers' camps by the American Library Association have set out to raise \$30,000 in Rhode Island this week. Half this amount, or \$15,000, has been apportioned to Providence as its share, and E. Tudor Gross, Providence chairman, has appointed 18 teams of men to do the soliciting. Captains of the teams are to report to Mr. Gross each day as to amounts collected, and the friendly rivalry that will result from comparative amounts is expected to do much to increase the grand total.

A committee of women has been named also by the Providence committee and there will be a number of women's teams. Eleven such teams already have been created and their captains named. For "Campy Library Week" the State has been divided into 12 zones, under the direction of the state committee, of which Herbert O. Brigham, State Librarian, is chairman. An appeal for the library cause has been sent out by Prof. Henry B. Gardner, of the state committee, who asks for a contribution of at least \$1 by each family. "A dollar invested in a book will serve a hundred men," says Professor Gardner.

### Simmons College Gives Aid

Simmons College students are doing their bit this week in helping the American Library Association to get books for the soldiers. A regular campaign is planned for the week. The senior and junior library school students have chosen committees, who are to have charge of the campaign. Misses Althea M. Curran '18 and Katherine Rock '19 were chairmen. Miss June Donelly, head of the library school, started the movement. Every class and student is to be carefully canvassed.

The bookstore at the college, formerly in the hands of an agent, has now come into the hands of the students, to whom the entire profits go. Hans Rabe has charge of it. Mr. Rabe is on the college faculty.

## COLONY GARDENS MODEL PRODUCERS

AMES, Ia.—There is one group of people in Iowa which has failed to respond to the call for increased food production and conservation—the Amana colony at Amana, Ia. The simple reason is these people have for years produced and conserved to the maximum and a call to increase this production was a call to the impossible.

The Amana colony is a community proposition. Crops are grown cooperatively. Community meals are served in the 16 "kitchens" of the colony. Extra garden stuff grown is exported. The colony will ship out 35 carloads of onions this year.

most of the houses are covered with arbors for grape production.

Drying, storing, and canning methods are used to conserve food. Few Amana housewives have adopted the cold-pack canning method. Large community stove dryers are used extensively, individual sun dryers but little. Members of the colony were much interested in the drying work done this year at Iowa State College.

In short, Amana colony presents an example of maximum food production and conservation, adoption of which by more communities in the country would be a mighty asset toward the war victory for democracy. "When the call came for increased food production and conservation we couldn't respond. We were doing our best already." This is the simple explanation of one of the colony members.

## FOUNDRYMEN OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA MEET

In Conjunction With Institute of Metals 3000 Delegates Assemble in Boston

There are approximately three thousand delegates from all sections of the United States and Canada in Boston today for the first session of the joint annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Association and the American Institute of Metals, which opens in Mechanics Building this afternoon. Mayor Curley is expected to welcome the conventions to the city and R. A. Bull of the Duquesne Steel Foundry, Coraopolis, Pa., will respond in behalf of the Association.

Throughout this week an exhibition of foundry and machine shop equipment and accessories is to be maintained in Mechanics Building. A feature of the exhibit is the operating plant of Mrs. Henry Pridmore of Chicago, the only woman in the foundry and molding machine business in the United States.

Several excursions have been planned for the members and their wives, including a harbor sail, a ball game at Fenway Park and a theater party. On Thursday the delegates are to pay a visit to the General Electric plant at West Lynn, where a luncheon is to be served.

A closing feature of the convention is to be the annual banquet at the Coplay Plaza Hotel on Thursday evening. The chief speakers will be John A. Penton of Cleveland and Judge Charles F. Moore of New York.

The convention and exhibit will close Friday, and the officers elected during the business session on Tuesday are to be installed Friday morning.

## REAL ESTATE

Papers have gone to record whereby Julia A. Williams sells to Jacob Katz, block of frame stores and dwelling houses, situated at 117-121A & B George Street, corner of 40-42 Langdon, also Clarence streets, in Roxbury. There is a land area of 9800 square feet valued at \$4300, also included in the assessment of \$13,600.

Another sale made and papers received, was made by Catherine Conlan to Rena M. Murphy, of the frame dwelling at 43 Nightingale Street, Dorchester, together with 5369 square feet of land. The property is assessed for \$9000, and the lot carries \$1600 of that amount.

Frank Ganter et al., trustees, have taken title to the frame dwelling at 156 Boylston Street, West Roxbury, assessed in the name of George Crimitch for \$4000. This amount includes \$9000 carried on 2777 square feet of land.

### REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange shows the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Sept. 22, 1917:

	Trans-Mortg. actions	Am of actions	gares	m'gases
Sept. 17.....	52	25	\$457,365	
Sept. 18.....	45	18	54,425	
Sept. 19.....	79	44	88,295	
Sept. 20.....	58	26	69,210	
Sept. 21.....	68	34	99,242	
Sept. 22.....	48	29	72,875	
Totals.....	350	176	\$457,365	
Same week 1916.....	675	359	1,855,907	
Same week 1915.....	529	290	1,231,094	
Week end Sept. 15.....	329	147	737,923	

## BRIGHTHELMSTONE CLUB PLANS WORK

Remodeling of the clubhouse belonging to the Brightelmstone Club of Allston will make it necessary for the members to hold their October meetings in the Allston Congregational Church.

An important business meeting will be held Monday, Oct. 1, at 2:30 p.m., followed by a talk by the Rev. A. M. Ribbany on "The Wise Men of the East and the Wise Men of the West."

Under the direction of the home department, Mrs. Elsie K. Chamberlain will give a talk on "Period Furniture," Monday, Oct. 15, at 2:30 p.m.

There will be a Current Event Lecture by Mrs. Mabel A. Crawford, Monday, Oct. 22, at 2:30 p.m.

The home department of the club have reported very favorable results in their work of collecting books for the soldiers.

### SOCIALIST MASS MEETING

In conjunction with the Workmen's Council of Greater Boston a mass meeting of the Socialist Party was held on Boston Common yesterday afternoon. Resolutions protesting against the sentence of Thomas Mooney in San Francisco and urging President Wilson to prevent its execution until after a federal investigation were sent to the President and members of Congress.

"Their gardens are wonderful," says F. L. Overly, drying expert at Iowa State College, who has studied especially the colony methods of drying fruits and vegetables. "Not a weed, perfectly tilled and watered and highly productive," he describes them. An idea of the intensification of their cropping may be gleaned from the facts that all possible garden and other land is intercropped, no trees are planted except fruit trees and

## GERMAN TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Edward A. Filene Says the Question of an Economic Boycott or No Boycott Rests Wholly on German People

"When once the German people so far control their Government that the free peoples of the world can in safety accept its pledged word, business can be relied upon to set its face against all selfish and exclusive economic arrangements which, in the President's words are "no proper basis for a peace of any kind," but the breeding ground for wars to come." This is the view expressed by Edward A. Filene of Boston in a statement in which he discusses the possibilities of a business boycott of Germany at the conclusion of the world war. Mr. Filene holds that the question of a boycott or no boycott rests wholly upon the German people.

"The American people," he declared, "will join in a boycott of German goods after the war if the German Government does not become in fact a responsible instrument controlled by the German people. The American people will do this, not on the ground of revengeful purpose, economic theory, or political motive, but as a necessary measure for self-preservation. But it should be said with equal directness that the American people will enter an economic combination against Germany only if conditions in Germany after the war make it necessary for the rest of the world to band together for self-protection.

"Purely as a profit and loss calculation, American business men have no desire to spend their energies earning profits in a field from which Germany is excluded if they must in turn spend those profits in taxes to support a vast military establishment as insurance against the designs of an irresponsible German government.

"The rebuilding of faith is as vital to Germany's future as the rearrangement of frontiers. That faith will be rebuilt when the world knows that the German people control the German Government. The world wants to cooperate with a future Germany it can trust; the world must unite, in war or peace, against the present German Government it distrusts.

"American business joins President Wilson in saying that this agony must not be gone through with again" and stands ready to do its share, at the end of the war, in so ordering the economic relations of the world that commerce shall insure rather than endanger the future peace of the world.

"The definite outlook is that, should the end of the war leave Germany autocratic, or so little liberalized as to give the old forces a good chance to dictate her policies, the allied nations will use their business as they have used their armies to cut Germany off, so far as possible, from the rest of the world.

"The allied nations will be obliged to match the military preparation of Germany whatever it is. And, if the old forces retain any marked influence after the war, Germany will prepare for another war as surely as night follows day. She will be driven to it by the very severity and length of this war, factors which might be regarded as reducing the chances of another German attempt. But the end of the war will find Germany facing an almost unthinkable pressure of taxation, a pressure so heavy that it will tend to breed revolutionary spirit and movement. And revolution, or even prerevolution discontent, is the sign for autocratic governments to wage a war that will turn the attention of its masses from internal conditions to foreign ambitions. Given, therefore, an unliberalized Germany under the pressure of heavy taxation, a next war is inevitable.

"By refusing to buy from Germany, the allied nations could so hamper her economic recuperation that her ability to arm would be restricted. And the less Germany is able to arm, the less the allied nations will need to arm. In addition, the allied nations could gain from such a common economic understanding and action the funds they will need for rapid restoration and defensive armament against a threatening Germany.

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"This statement is not made to approve or urge an economic war as a good business policy, but instead to emphasize how fundamental the democratization of Germany is to the durable peace of the world and, indeed, to the future economic welfare of Germany herself."

## PLAN TO DEEPEN THE DIQUE CANAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The proposed deepening of the Dique Canal, connecting Cartagena with the Magdalena River, over which all the products of the interior are shipped, will be of great value to this port, writes Consul Lespinasse from Cartagena, Columbia. At present the canal can be used only by vessels of light draft during the rainy season, from May to December. Cartagena has one of the best harbors on the northern coast of South America, with adequate depth and safe anchorage for the largest ocean steamers.

Six steamship lines call at this port—the United Fruit Company, weekly, from New York via Kingston and Colon; the Leyland and Harrison lines, monthly, from England; the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, monthly, from St. Nazaire; the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, bimonthly, from New York; and the Italian line, La Veloce, bimonthly, from Genoa.

The number of vessels entering the port of Cartagena was 171, of 373,226 tons, in 1915, and 208, of 385,055 tons,

in 1916. There were 52 American vessels, of 161,489 tons, in 1915, and 88, of 232,242 tons, in 1916; British, 43, of 129,222 tons, and 37, of 92,337 tons; Colombian, 37, of 1942 tons, and 44, of 1000 tons; Dutch, 11, of 11,349 tons, and 4, of 386 tons; French, 10, of 19,028 tons; and Norwegian, 6, of 118 tons and 15, of 1332 tons. One Danish vessel of 1942 tons entered in 1915 and 3 Panaman schooners of 54 tons in 1916.

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Bureau of Markets Reports an Abundance of Supplies From the Farms Arriving in Boston Today

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## MILK INQUIRY BY HOOVER BOARD

Facts Obtained Lead the Food Administrator to Advise That Contracts Be Limited From Month to Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The attitude of the United States Food Administration in regard to the milk problem, as affecting almost every section of the United States, was clearly outlined this week in a letter from the United States Food Administration to I. Elkin Nathans of New York City, secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board. The letter follows:

"We urge the State and federal authorities to seize all receiving stations in the country that the milk trust close and permit us to operate them. We can pay the owners a fair rental for such plants and by operating them can deliver milk in the city at a less price than the public are now paying.

"The price we have named to the dealers for October and November barely covers our cost of production. We challenge anyone to dispute the accuracy of this statement.

"The probable large corn/crops; the arrangement with the millers by which milk fees will be cheaper; and the export embargo on many feeds, including cotton seed meal, will, I am convinced, reduce the cost of feed and consequently of milk production later in the fall.

"In consequence of this, I stated, is a similar request from the producers, that while we could not intervene, we did believe public interest would be better served if any contracts to be made were limited from month to month."

"We are anxious that the price of milk should not advance to the already sorely-tried city consumer, and are convinced that all experience shows that increase in price will diminish consumption."

"On the other hand, we are in no position to pass upon either the justice or injustice of the producers' demands. Not only have we no authority to do so, but it seems to me that intervention in local trade settlements of this character, if necessary, rests upon State and city officials and not upon the Federal Government."

### Claims of Both Sides

What the New York Dealers and Producers Have to Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That since September, 1915, the producer of milk has been granted increased prices for his product amounting to 75 per cent, but that during the same period prices to the retail consumer who buys by the bottle at his own door have been raised only about 38 per cent, is the claim made by the dealers in this city, following a visit of their committee to Washington, when they laid before Food Administrator Hoover the situation brought about by the announcement of the farmers that they would demand increased returns for their milk in both October and November.

"The factor which determines the amount of the farmer's check," says I. Elkins Nathans, secretary of the New York State Milk Dealers Conference Board, "is the number of pounds of butterfat in each 100 pounds of milk. The legal standard in this State is 3 per cent; each 100 pounds of milk must contain not less than three pounds of butterfat."

"It has therefore been the custom for several years to publish a base price for milk testing 3 per cent fat. A premium above the base price is paid for each one-tenth of 1 per cent of fat above 3. For August and September this year the base price for milk produced within 100 miles of New York was \$2.55 per 100 pounds, with a premium of 3½ cents for each one-tenth of 1 per cent above 3. A fair average for milk produced in September is 3.6 per cent. Therefore, milk in September would return to the farmer \$2.76 per 100 pounds.

The price demanded by the Dairy-men's League, Inc., a New Jersey business corporation, whose membership consists of farmers producing milk in five or more states for New York City, for 3 per cent milk is as follows: October, \$3.10; November, \$3.34, with a butterfat premium of 4 per cent. The average milk purchased in these months will test not less than 3.9 per cent, so the net return to the farmer would be in October \$3.46 and in November \$3.70.

"Milk is sold to the consumer by measure, largely in units of one liquid quart, so the consumer more readily understands figures stated in terms of quarts. In September the farmer received an increase over 1916 of 2½ cents per quart; and it will be noted that notwithstanding he was paid an increase in October and November of last year of 1 per cent per quart over 1915, he is now demanding an increase of 2½ cents this October and 3½ cents this November over 1915 prices, or an increase of about 75 per cent."

The increased cost to the retail consumer who buys bottled milk delivered at his door has only been about 38 per cent, but this class of trade is only about 60 per cent of the total amount purchased. Much of the other 40 per cent is handled on a very narrow margin of profit and some of it even manufactured into by-products, at a loss. It is proper the public should understand just what these demands actually mean in

cents per quart and not be fed by misleading figures."

In the course of a reply by the Dairy-men's League to the charges set forth by the milk producers' demands for higher price in October and November as unreasonable, the statement is made that "If the city will cooperate with us in establishing a public milk market in the city, we can defeat the milk trust and supply milk to the people at a reasonable price."

The league says further: "The dealers are seeking to reduce the supply of milk coming into the city. They would like to have consumption temporarily much less, as their increased profits per quart would more than make up for the loss of business. They're preparing to close some of their receiving stations in the country. This will leave the farmers in such localities without facilities for shipping their milk, forcing them to sell their cows for beef. Such decreased supply of milk will again be used by the dealers as an excuse to increase the price to the consumers."

"We urge the State and federal authorities to seize all receiving stations in the country that the milk trust close and permit us to operate them. We can pay the owners a fair rental for such plants and by operating them can deliver milk in the city at a less price than the public are now paying."

"The price we have named to the dealers for October and November barely covers our cost of production. We challenge anyone to dispute the accuracy of this statement."

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### PARKMAN FUND PLANS ANNOUNCED

What the New York Dealers and Producers Have to Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

At the meeting of the Boston City Council this afternoon Mayor Curley was prepared to ask authorization to expend \$100,000 of the annual income from the Parkman fund for improvements in various parks of the park system under control of the city. The Mayor called attention to the fact that more than \$650,000 has been expended during the past three years on roadways and boulevards in the city parkways.

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### RULING TO AID WHEAT GRADING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the Food Administration has no control over the Federal Supervision Grading Act, and while it is true that the act is established by the authority of Congress, and cannot be altered except by Congress, the Food Administration Grain Corporation realizes that it can aid in the readjustment which the establishment of a uniform supervision of grades may bring to the grain handlers and growers.

Until the standards are universally known, and are thoroughly worked out under experience as to their best application, the grain corporation will, through its agents, buy all wheat, except the grades of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, on an increase of about 75 per cent.

Therefore, all the agents of the grain corporation have been instructed as to wheat grading below No. 3, to reflect the milling value of that wheat in the price which will pay.

Inasmuch as the statistics to date show 80 per cent of the crop movement grading No. 3 or better, this should facilitate the establishment of federal standards of grades without any material sacrifice or injustice to the grower.

## LARGE EARNINGS FOR FISHERMEN

Catches Made During Present Season in Conjunction With High Prices Have Made Work Profitable

Outstanding in even this period of abnormally high wages are the earnings of the fishermen along the New England coast, which have increased steadily until, this year, members of crews have received for one week's work what was formerly an unusual reward for a month's hard labor. Reasons for this condition may be found in almost any fish store, but especially at the Boston Fish Pier, where the dealers ready to explain these unusual earnings.

All records for large returns to Boston fishermen for their efforts were surpassed today when the fishing steamer Nirvana, Captain Murray, arrived at the Boston fish pier with a fare of nearly 100,000 pounds of fresh and 41 barrels of salt mackerel. About \$10,000 was received for the catch, of which each member of the crew will receive about \$300.

The Nirvana sailed from Gloucester Saturday and caught the fish about six miles southeast of the Portland (Me.) Lightship, returning to Boston early this morning. There have been greater catches of this kind of fish landed at Boston, and there have been higher remunerations, but considering the size of the catch and the short period consumed in bringing the mackerel ashore, fishing annals do not show similar feat.

The steamer B. F. Macomber, which arrived at the pier this morning, also brought a big catch from off the Maine coast, bringing in some 70,000 pounds of fresh mackerel. There were other vessels in the vicinity. About 200 barrels caught are reported to have been taken to Portland.

The interest of the farmer and the consumer are identical. It is to our interest to supply milk at prices that will encourage consumption. It is to the interest of the consumer in the city to pay such a price that will encourage production in the country.

"The number of dairy cows in the State is yearly growing less. It is time for the people in the city to wake up to the seriousness of the situation. We are considering, and as rapidly as possible, will try to formulate plans by which we can establish farmers' cooperative shipping plants in the country, through which we can supply milk direct to the consumer. By doing this the cost of distribution can be so reduced that the people in the city will receive milk at less than they pay, and we still receive the costs of production."

The dealers say that the number of dairy cows is not falling off to the extent claimed by the farmers, and deny that they are trying to limit the milk supply or reduce it.

**PARKMAN FUND PLANS ANNOUNCED**

What the New York Dealers and Producers Have to Say

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The increased cost to the retail consumer who buys bottled milk delivered at his door has only been about 38 per cent, but this class of trade is only about 60 per cent of the total amount purchased. Much of the other 40 per cent is handled on a very narrow margin of profit and some of it even manufactured into by-products, at a loss. It is proper the public should understand just what these demands actually mean in

cents per quart and not be fed by misleading figures."

In the course of a reply by the Dairy-men's League to the charges set forth by the milk producers' demands for higher price in October and November as unreasonable, the statement is made that "If the city will cooperate with us in establishing a public milk market in the city, we can defeat the milk trust and supply milk to the people at a reasonable price."

The league says further: "The dealers are seeking to reduce the supply of milk coming into the city. They would like to have consumption temporarily much less, as their increased profits per quart would more than make up for the loss of business. They're preparing to close some of their receiving stations in the country. This will leave the farmers in such localities without facilities for shipping their milk, forcing them to sell their cows for beef. Such decreased supply of milk will again be used by the dealers as an excuse to increase the price to the consumers."

"We urge the State and federal authorities to seize all receiving stations in the country that the milk trust close and permit us to operate them. We can pay the owners a fair rental for such plants and by operating them can deliver milk in the city at a less price than the public are now paying."

"The price we have named to the dealers for October and November barely covers our cost of production. We challenge anyone to dispute the accuracy of this statement."

"The probable large corn/crops; the arrangement with the millers by which milk fees will be cheaper; and the export embargo on many feeds, including cotton seed meal, will, I am convinced, reduce the cost of feed and consequently of milk production later in the fall."

"In consequence of this, I stated, is a similar request from the producers, that while we could not intervene, we did believe public interest would be better served if any contracts to be made were limited from month to month."

"We are anxious that the price of milk should not advance to the already sorely-tried city consumer, and are convinced that all experience shows that increase in price will diminish consumption."

"On the other hand, we are in no position to pass upon either the justice or injustice of the producers' demands. Not only have we no authority to do so, but it seems to me that intervention in local trade settlements of this character, if necessary, rests upon State and city officials and not upon the Federal Government."

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At the meeting of the Boston

## SIOUX CHIEF IS WAR ADVOCATE

Charging Bear Sends His Son and Grandson to Fight Against the Germans and for the Great White Father at Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FORT YATES, N. D.—Charging Bear, the great Sihaspas Teton, chief justice of the Sioux Nation and greatest of all living chieftains of the race which produced such warriors as Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, has held his last war council, and this is his message which he sends to paleface braves, by the tongue of his foster son, Capt. A. B. Welch of company I, Bismarck, and his friend, Lieut.-Col. Douglass Settle, U. S. A.

"When I was a boy, I led my people to war against the Crows. I came back with many scalps. War is not a pretty thing, but an honorable war glorifies. There are times when a man must fight."

"Today we are as one with our white brothers. I am sending my son and my grandson across the Great Water to fight the battles of my paleface brothers. The war is a good war. The Germans are a bad people. They are more terrible in war than we ever were. If we are to have peace, they must be beaten. I am glad that my people can go. They will not be cowards; they will not bring scorn on the name of their tribe."

"Long has it been since we have seen the war dance or heard the war whoop, but our old men do not forget, and the young men have learned. The Sioux never fought an unjust war; they never fought but to hold their own, and then they fought to win. And so my young men will fight for the Great White Father at Washington in this war."

Charging Bear, who long ago adopted the name of John Grass, is recognized as possibly the greatest statesman the Sioux ever have produced. As early as 1868, John Grass was preaching peace and pointing to the inevitable victory of the whites, with whom he advocated treaties in preference to war. He assisted in negotiating the Black Hills treaty with Red Cloud in 1868, and he consistently opposed the agitation of Sitting Bull, the medicine man, in the early '70s, even after the whites had set this treaty at nought in the wild rush for Black Hills gold. To Grass, must be given credit for the final successful treaty which General Sherman effected with the Indians, and to the complete restoration of peace following the Custer massacre in 1876, since when, except for the "Messiah Craze," in 1890, which culminated in the slaughter of Sitting Bull by Indian police of his own tribe, the Sioux have proven among the most orderly and most progressive of the nation's wards.

Charging Bear's last war council was held in the doorway of the home which the United States Government built for him years ago, in recognition of his services to the whites. There were present, besides Lieutenant-Colonel Settle of the regular army and Captain Welch of the national guard, Capt. Leonard S. Hughes of Ft. Logan, Col., and a number of other officers of the Federal and State troops, who had driven 200 miles from Bismarck to meet the aged chieftain. Grass' grandson, Albert Grass, an enlisted man of company I, acted as interpreter.

## COLORADO PRISON INMATES DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Colo.—Colorado's prison population is perceptibly shrinking, admittedly due to the fact that the sale and manufacture of liquor is no longer permitted in this State. Cell house No. 7, at the State Penitentiary at Canon City, has been closed. In former days it housed 154 prisoners. There are today 620 inmates of the penitentiary, against 849 prisoners a year ago last January, when prohibition went into effect in Colorado, a reduction exceeding 25 per cent in less than two years.

Warden Tynan says that the absence of liquor traffic alone is responsible for this remarkable decrease. The action of the Legislature last January in limiting the importations of liquor and requiring registration of each shipment has served to hasten the depleting process. Especially notable is the dwindling of the inmate list which was formerly made up of individuals drifting into Colorado from surrounding dry states. Many floaters from the liquor-selling regions formerly ceded up in the Colorado penitentiary.

Nearly 300 members of the present prisoner list are engaged in roadmaking. Due to the successful use of this class of labor and the demand therefor, the prison authorities are pushing the honor system to the utmost limit, placing men on the road gang who in former times would scarcely have been trusted that far.

Accommodations at the State Penitentiary are such that every man has a separate cell.

## THE PESTER LLOYD'S REPLY TO THE PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Berne)—The Pester Lloyd recently published the following significant article under the heading of "A Reply to the Public":

"It is a very great mistake for anyone to suppose that the different peace declarations and indirect offers of peace made by the Central Powers are addressed to the hostile governments. The Central Powers know very well

that the hostile governments now in power can conclude no drawn peace, for that would be against their personal interest. For three years they have spun for their peoples such a web of lies, and have professed such an entirely unfounded confidence in victory, in the face of a wild sacrifice of men and money, that, in the event of a drawn peace, the rage of the peoples would at the very least render them politically extinct. These men, therefore, have but one interest: to continue the war at any price. The Central Powers know that quite well, and their whole endeavor is therefore directed toward enlightening the hostile peoples as to the real situation.

"The hostile peoples may learn from our peace offers that we are ready at any moment for an honorable drawn peace, and if we succeed in persuading them of this it will become impossible for the hostile governments to keep up enthusiasm for the war and secure continued readiness for further useless sacrifice. Then the present governments will be swept away like spray before the wind, and we shall make our peace with the hostile peoples."

"It is therefore quite untrue that the choice lies with us. We have to go on conquering, and at the same time to enlighten the hostile peoples from time to time as to the fact that, despite all further victories, we are always ready for a peace honorable for all parties. It is the hostile peoples who have to choose between the reality we offer them, and the fantastic tryste, devoid of real foundation, offered them by their present governments."

## PANAMA CANAL LOSES OFFICERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—Only four high military officers have been left in the service of the Panama Canal since the outbreak of the war. They are Colonel Harding, Colonel Howard, Colonel Truby and Major Dillon. All others have been called for active military duty.

Recent promotions have affected several of the officers stationed here, three of whom—Edwards, Plummer and Cronkhite—have been made major-generals. Adding these to Major-Generals Goethals, Gorgas and Seibert, the Isthmus has thus been the scene of the labors of six of the major-generals in the new army.

Governor Harding has followed the policy of promoting civilian employees of the canal who have risen from the ranks to responsible positions whenever the places have become open and had men qualified to fill them. This policy, needless to say, has been popular among the employees. It has also secured men for the positions thoroughly conversant with local conditions.

## ANTHRACITE BUREAU MAKES STATEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Various statements have appeared that certain sections of the country had been discriminated against in the distribution of anthracite during the present year. Some of the most emphatic of these complaints have come from New England, New York City and Philadelphia. A reply is found in a statement authorized by the Anthracite Bureau of Information that the shipments to all three of these particular markets for the first seven months this year show a marked increase over the corresponding period in 1916.

For New England, the shipments (practically all of domestic sizes) from January to July, inclusive, amounted to 5,436,163 long tons, against 4,996,420 in 1916, the increase being 8 per cent.

The shipments to New York harbor increased from 11,325,306 tons to 12,275,024, or a gain of 8.4 per cent, while those to Philadelphia increased from 3,725,948 to 4,385,619 tons, or about 17 per cent.

Owing, it is said, to complications in the Great Lakes' navigation during the early part of the summer, and also to the late opening of navigation, the shipments to and through Buffalo and Erie show a decrease of a little less than 1 per cent. Though slightly less than in 1916, the shipments to the two lake ports in 1917 were fully half a million tons in excess of what they were in 1915.

In spite of a labor shortage of approximately 25,000 men, says the bureau, production of anthracite during the first eight months of 1917, by reason of the steady operation of the collieries, has exceeded any previous record for the same period in the history of the region, the quantity shipped to market up to Sept. 1, this year, amounting to 51,405,341 tons, against the previous high record for the same period in 1913 of 45,709,606 tons. Compared with 1916, the shipments of anthracite this year have shown an increase of more than 7,000,000 tons, and for the first eight months of 1917 were nearly 1,500,000 tons more than in the first nine months of last year.

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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**W. H. Biggar, K. C.**, who has been appointed vice-president and general counsel in charge of all legal matters pertaining to the Grand Trunk railway system, is an Upper Canada College graduate. He was called to the Ontario bar in 1880, was Mayor of Belleville in 1888 and 1889, elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1890, and created King's Counsel in 1899. He is also vice-president and director of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

**Lieutenant-General de Ceuninck**, commanding the sixth division of the Belgian Army, has recently been appointed Minister for War in the Belgian Cabinet. At the outbreak of war, Lieutenant-General de Ceuninck was colonel chief of section in the general staff, and in September, 1914, he was promoted general and given command of the brigade mixte, at Antwerp. The brigade played a notable part in the attacks of the garrison during the Battle of the Marne, thus helping to hold a large German force in Belgium. After the Battle of the Yser, General de Ceuninck was given command of a division in the reorganized Belgian Army. At Sten-en-Saint, his troops distinguished themselves, when they gallantly withheld the first German gas attack and compelled the enemy to give way. And again, when in conjunction with the French, Steenstraat and Lizerne were taken from the Germans. In recognition of his services at that time, the French President conferred upon him the honor of commander of the Legion d'Honneur.

**William C. Flits**, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, is credited by the Department of Justice officials with successfully prosecuting to date the plotting of the I. W. W. against the Government. Attorney-General Gregory assigned Mr. Flits to the task some months ago. The results of his work are now beginning to appear in the raids on I. W. W. headquarters, in seizure of correspondence and incriminating evidence, and in indictments by grand juries. Mr. Flits is an Alabamian, with high enough rank in the legal profession to have sat in the Constitutional Convention of 1901, and to have been Attorney-General of the State from 1895 to 1900. He was graduated from a Presbyterian college in Tennessee, and from the University of Alabama Law School.

**Felix Frankfurter**, who will be secretary of the special commission named by President Wilson to go directly to him from the Pacific Coast and negotiate terms of peace between labor and capital, is a professor in the Harvard Law School, who, as soon as the United States entered the war, went to Washington and joined the staff of Secretary Baker. He has since served the Government as special representative on important tasks and missions, conspicuously so as a fellow pilgrim with ex-Ambassador Morgenthau to Europe and Egypt, in an effort to provide relief for Jews, Syrians and other non-Turkish races penned up and starving in Palestine. Professor Frankfurter, both as a thinker and writer and as a teacher and citizen, is one of the most vital and progressive men of his race now serving the nation. His scholastic and professional record is one of unusual brilliancy and swift achievement. Graduating from the Harvard Law School, he was soon busy in the work of the federal district attorney's office in New York, aiding in enforcing the Sherman Law and prosecuting the "trusts," notably the sugar trust. Transferred to Washington and the War Department by the desire of Secretary Stimson, he soon became one of the props for that able executive to lean upon when deciding issues of administrative law. Professor Frankfurter's record in Washington confirmed that made at Cambridge and in New York, and it was not long ere he was summoned to the law school from which he had only recently graduated, to become a professor and aid the other progressive teachers of that school in giving to contemporary and future law a more social and less individualistic conception of citizens' rights and obligations. Professor Frankfurter is singularly well informed on all phases of law as they deal with conditions of modern industry, transportation and commerce; and it is because of this fact, that he is specially able at this time to serve the Administration in connection with labor disputes.

**Edward William Pou**, chairman of the Committee on Rules of the United States House of Representatives, will be admired by advocates of equal suffrage for the influence he has exerted in getting his committee to report favorably on the demand that the House create a suffrage committee to which all phases of the problem may be submitted. Much pressure has been brought to bear by women's organizations to induce this decision. Mr. Pou being a North Carolinian and from a section of the country not over hospitable to the plan to widen suffrage rights and privileges, this decision is the more significant. Mr. Pou's career is one similar to those of many of his colleagues in the national legislature who come from the South: education in the State University, choice of the profession of law and success in it, service in the State Legislature or in some State judicial position, election to Congress, and retention there as long as good service is rendered and honor maintained. Mr. Pou was born in Tuskegee, Ala., a town made well known by Booker T. Washington. His education was gained at the University of North Carolina. He entered Congress in 1902, and now presides over one of the most important committees.

**Lyman Powell**, president of Hobart College, in New York State, is representing both the United States and the association of college presidents of the country, in Great Britain, on a formal errand of investigation and negotiation, by which it is hoped, during the continuance of the war, and espe-

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## War Lessons for United States

**DES MOINES CAPITAL** — Every traitor and every near traitor in the United States is inquiring, "What are we going to get out of this war?" Well, among other things, we are going to get better grade of patriotism. We are going to put an end to building up foreign colonies in the United States as breeding places of treason. We are going to love every foreigner who really becomes an American, and all others we are going to ship back home. We are going to quit hiring men in banks and public offices simply because they speak foreign languages. In this way we expect to encourage the speaking of the English language.

We are not going to let men come into the United States without some kind of a bond, guaranteeing that they are not going to engage in burning property or in carrying on secret work on behalf of the country they come from. Out of this war we are going to get a new United States. We are going to hate nobody, but we are going to be prepared to fight, whenever necessary. The people of the United States are going to get more out of this war than will be returned to any other country in the world.

## Time for Saving

**NEW YORK TIMES** — The war is teaching American youth one important lesson, and that is the importance of special training in some art, craft or profession. The down-trodden workingman, seeking vainly for employment, has been superseded by the mechanic, who has mastered his trade, and is now able to dictate his own terms to those who would hire him.

It is doubtful if the present rates of compensation for work of every description have ever been equaled in New York, and still in many useful callings the demand for the highest skill is far in excess of the supply. This rule applies not only to electricians, carpenters, machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers, but to the learned professions as well, while unskilled manual labor is sharing in the general prosperity. Meanwhile, although the prices of food, clothing and other necessities have reached a point that takes the fine edge off the increased earnings, present conditions offer opportunities for prudent saving that no one can afford to neglect. The moment the war ends wages and salaries will begin to fall, and they probably will continue to fall until they reach a normal plane. The release of thousands of skilled men from the army will give a decided impetus to the downward movement. Every clear-headed person will see that now is the time not only to make hay, but to stow it away in the barn.

## Mr. Bryan's Patriotism

**NEW YORK WORLD** — There is no better rule of patriotism for the guidance of all pacifists, conscientious objectors and sticklers for the rights of free speech than that laid down by William J. Bryan in an address in Chicago. After asserting that the citizen who insists upon criticizing the war policies of the Government is "a promoter of anarchism," Mr. Bryan said: "I don't know how long the war will last, but I know that the quickest way out is straight through. Any division or discussion now would simply prolong the war and make it more costly in lives and treasure." No man hates war more bitterly than Mr. Bryan, but the war has come in spite of everything that was done to avoid it, and Mr. Bryan's way of ending it is to beat Germany as soon as possible. That is the way of all men who see straight, and Mr. Bryan is doing a great public service in bringing the issue into the open.

**BILLETING OF CIVILIANS**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**LONDON, ENGLAND** — The Central Billeting Board have issued certain rules for the guidance of the local bil-

leting committees. These provide that the committees in fixing the billeting charges shall take into account the amount paid for similar accommodation in the neighborhood by persons of a class similar to those whom it is proposed to billet. Persons shall, so far as practicable, not be billeted on the occupier of any premises who is unwilling to provide billets, or in excess of the number for which he is willing to provide, before he has been given an opportunity of submitting his objections to the committee. In the case of the following premises persons shall not be billeted on the occupier without his consent: Where the person to be billeted is a man he shall not be billeted without the consent of the occupier, in a house in which women only are living, a house of a member of any of His Majesty's forces who is absent on duty, or the premises of any female religious community; where the person is a woman she shall not be billeted without the consent of the occupier, in a house in which men only are living, or the premises of any male religious community. The consent of the occupier is also required in the case of bank premises, and the residences of any ambassador, minister, agent, or consul of any foreign country. An occupier is empowered to appeal to the Central Billeting Board against the decision of the local committee, by sending notice of appeal to the board by registered post within seven days of the date of the decision.

**POLISH ARMY IN FRANCE**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**PARIS, FRANCE** — It is stated in the French press that the French Government is organizing a Polish armed force in France, intended to assist in the formation of a future Polish army. With this intention a military Franco-Polish mission has been instituted by order of the Minister of War and under the direction of General Archinard. It will be the duty of the mission to form units of the Polish army in France by means of the enlistment of volunteers. It is expected that Poles will come to France from other allied countries to take their share in fighting the common enemy. The French Government intends to come to an understanding with its allies in order that, by mutual agreement, all the Polish troops in France shall be formed into a national Polish autonomous and homogeneous army in conformity with the decree of the 4th of June, under the patronage of all the allied powers. In order to facilitate the organizations of the Polish Army in France, the French Government has authorized all the Poles serving in the French army, even although they may be French citizens, to enlist in the Polish army. The enlistment will, however, be of an entirely voluntary nature.

A leader having been found after a search that extended all through the summer, a group of girl scouts is to be organized at Cambridge Neighborhood House on Thursday evening.

At the request of a number of women who have not been able to join the group of women meeting in the afternoon to knit for the soldiers, an evening group is to be formed. A gift of creton samples has made it possible to provide each knitter with a bag for her work, protecting it and adding much to the gaiety of things. Odds and ends of yarn are needed by the house, for practice work by beginners, and it is hoped that such gifts will be made. The yarn will be knitted in such a way that the pieces can be joined and made into afghans for soldiers, thus serving a double purpose.

Three prizes were awarded for the children's work in the gardens of the Cambridge Grange, which held its first annual exhibit of garden produce in the English High School Building on Saturday. The children were specially invited to show their vegetables and the result has filled them with ambition for another year.

South Bay Union is to open on Oct. 15. Registration is to take place on Oct. 8.

An art department is to be added to the work of Elizabeth Peabody House this year. Louis B. Woronos is to be in charge. Registration will begin on the 27th, and continue through the week.

With the return of the caddies and

**MORMONS IN MEXICO TO RETURN TO UTAH**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH** — Of the 5000 colonists of the Mormon church who located in Mexico, only to be forced by revolutionary troubles back across the international line, not more than 500 will stay in Mexico, according to Joseph C. Bently, who has charge of the colony and who has just arrived in this city. Mr. Bently reports that only the older men of the colony with large interests in Mexico will return here because most of the young men, driven across the border, have joined the United States Army.

For the last few years the mountains surrounding the settlements of the colonists have been infested with bandits, who have constantly caused much trouble, but now, according to Mr. Bently, they are gradually joining the forces of the Mexican Government and are fast disappearing. Many of the colonists will return to Utah while others will remain in Texas and other border states, Mr. Bently says.

**ART DEPARTMENT**

**ELIZABETH PEABODY HOUSE**

**SAINT BAY UNION**

**REGISTRATION**

**OPENING**

**REGISTRATION**



# NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## SECURITIES PRICE RANGE

**Net Gains for Week Are Made by Leading Active Stocks on New York and Boston Exchanges—Industrials in Lead**

Price movements on the stock exchanges last week were very irregular, but net changes for the week were mainly gains. The industrials were prominent in the rise. Good advances were made by the steels, the oil stocks, American Sugar, Swift and United Fruit. The table below gives the price range of the active securities of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended Sept. 22.

### NEW YORK STOCKS

	Last wk	Prev wk	Last yr	Mo. Yr
Allis-Chal.	254	22	274	1%
Amer. Bee Sugar.	86	81	85	1%
Amer. Can.	43	39	42	1%
Amer. Car & Fdy.	72	67	71	1%
Amer. Corp.	49	46	50	1%
Amer. Linseed.	24	21	24	1%
Amer. Loco.	63	58	61	1%
Amer. Smelting.	101	93	99	4%
Amer. Sugar.	1125	107	1111	3%
Anaconda.	74	68	73	2%
Atchison.	97	96	96	1%
Baldwin Loco.	634	55	63	1%
Balt. & Ohio.	93	83	92	1%
Batt. & Holl. B.	180	90	180	1%
Butt. & Sup.	28	23	24	3%
Cana Pac.	153	147	148	6%
Cent Leather.	85	77	83	1%
C. M. & St. P.	59	56	58	3%
China.	53	49	53	1%
Corn Prods.	29	28	28	2%
Crucible Steel.	75	65	73	3%
Cuba Can.	39	39	39	1%
Dell & Hudson.	101	98	101	2%
Erie.	215	20	214	1%
Gen. Motors.	98	87	95	1%
GT Nor. Ore.	34	32	33	2%
Idepiration.	53	47	52	1%
Int. Nickel.	34	32	34	1%
Kennecott.	59	41	59	1%
Lake St.	84	77	82	2%
Int. Mar. Man.	23	24	23	1%
No. pfid.	86	79	85	5%
Mex Motor.	35	31	33	2%
Mex Pet.	88	88	94	2%
Midvale Steel.	52	47	51	1%
Mo. Pac.	29	26	28	2%
N. C. Central.	78	78	78	1%
N. Y. N. H. & H.	23	24	23	1%
Nor Pac.	1014	94	1014	1%
Ohio Cr. Gas.	49	46	46	1%
Penn.	52	51	52	1%
Pitts Coal.	51	47	51	2%
Pitts & W. Va.	26	24	26	1%
Ray. Cons.	26	21	26	1%
Reading.	84	77	83	1%
Rep. Steel.	84	76	84	2%
Rhein. Dutch.	67	65	67	2%
Sinclair.	35	35	31	1%
South Pacific.	924	904	97	5%
South Rwy.	275	26	27	2%
Studebaker.	47	41	45	1%
Texas Co.	168	1614	1674	2%
Union Pac.	130	126	129	1%
U. S. Rubber.	63	57	63	1%
Utah Copper.	88	89	90	2%
Westinghouse.	46	44	46	1%
West Union.	90	89	89	1%
Willys-Over.	294	26	26	1%

\*Decrease. †Ex-dividend.

## PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY AFFAIRS

**NEW YORK, N. Y.—Directors of Pittsburgh Coal Company meet in Pittsburgh Wednesday. Heretofore they have met in Jersey City as the holding company chartered in New Jersey. Under plan of readjustment formulated July 10, the New Jersey corporation was dissolved, and it is now legally called Pittsburgh Coal Company of Pennsylvania.**

Although earnings thus far this year are the largest in history of the company, it will be affected by the excess profits tax and particularly by the Government's fixed price for bituminous coal.

It is probable no action will be taken at the coming meeting on common stock dividend. Early in the year prospects for a dividend on the common looked promising, but in light of recent legislation and disappointment over price fixed for soft coal, these prospects have gone aglimmering.

Pittsburgh Coal Company pays 6 per cent on the preferred and the reorganization provided for full payment of back dividends on that issued by a scrip dividend of 33 1/3 per cent.

### STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlanta Refining.	915	930
Buckeye Pipe Line.	90	93
Illinois Pipe Line.	215	219
Midwest.	141	143
Ohio Oil.	210	245
Prairie Oil & Gas.	517	523
Prairie Pipe Line.	278	284
South Penn Oil.	318	325
Standard Oil, California.	240	243
Indiana.	729	735
New Jersey.	330	340
New Jersey.	327	338
New York.	270	276

### LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

**CHICAGO, Ill.—The following comparative table gives figures of the receipts of live stock at Chicago for the week ended Sept. 22:**

	Last wk	Prev wk	Last yr
Hogs.	65,557	64,144	118,735
Cattle.	72,391	65,904	70,057
Sheep.	87,739	83,348	121,440
Total.	225,597	219,396	310,476

## TEXAS COTTON MARKETS HAVE UPWARD TREND

**Decided Rally in Prices Takes Place—Spot Situation Improved—Tone Unsettled**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GALVESTON, Tex.—Improvement in the cotton markets in Texas has been evident lately and much of the loss that resulted from the period of weakness has been regained. There has been decided improvement in the spot cotton situation in Texas and the demand has broadened. Weather conditions, too, have been favorable for the bulls, and the bears have found little to comfort them.**

The market on the whole has been uncertain and easily affected either way. Reports that a low barometric area was disclosed over the Caribbean sea and that evidences of the development of a tropical disturbance were believed were followed in each instance by decided strength, heavy covering by shorts and resulting advances in prices. This condition reflected the extremely unsettled condition of the market.

On the other hand, reports of favorable weather caused temporary periods of weakness, such periods usually being brief because fuller development usually disclosed that such reports were exaggerated and investigation seemed to show considerable damage.

The movement of cotton from interior towns in Texas has shown a falling off recently. It is evident that the farmers have not been inclined to sell cotton at prevailing prices since the recent declines have forced the price for middling basis to about 20 cents, and are holding their cotton for a more favorable time to sell. There is a concerted movement, supported by the Texas Farmers' Union, State Department of Agriculture, State Warehouse and Marketing Department, and other agencies for fixing 30 cents as a minimum for cotton in Texas. This movement has general support from all parts of the state, and has resulted in a general holding movement on the part of the farmers. Weather conditions are proving of much interest to cotton men. Long range forecasts indicate low temperatures, and this in turn will mean a retarded cotton crop, as only little of the late cotton that has been out since the recent rains would have time to mature and open.

### FINANCIAL NOTES

New Zealand 4 1/2 per cent war loan of \$60,000,000, issued at par, has been oversubscribed by \$17,500,000.

Between Jan. 1 and Aug. 20, 1917, deposits in French banks excepted withdrawals by \$18,900,000.

Clerical and general employees of National City Company receiving less than \$4,000 per annum will be paid a 15 per cent bonus.

Comptroller Prudential of New York City will receive tapers up to Sept. 25 for \$15,000,000 revenue bills to mature Dec. 5.

Arrangements have been made for marketing the surplus Pacific Coast wheat crop in New York through ocean transportation via Panama Canal.

Receipts of Bar of France show there is still considerable gold in private hands in France. It is now coming out at rate of about 2,000,000 francs a week.

Stockholders of defunct Carnegie Trust Company of New York City must pay their liability of 100 per cent of bank's capital, according to decision of Supreme Court Justice Donnelly. There are 225 stockholders and bank had capital of \$1,500,000.

Every town and city in the country will have on sale soon a share of the \$2,000,000,000 worth of war savings certificates just authorized by Congress. Certificates will be in denominations as low as \$5, bear 4 per cent interest, and mature in five years.

Increased business in Philippines, coupled with rise in silver, has caused scarcity in silver coin, Chinese merchants are discounting paper currency. Philippine Government is considering measures to prevent discounting and also to remedy coin shortage.

Quasi-embargo on gold exports by the United States has amounted to almost an absolute embargo. Only \$1,350,000 gold has left United States ports since President Wilson's proclamation two weeks ago. Heretofore in a similar period it has been customary to export \$50,000,000 and upward.

War department has placed orders for ordnance requiring an aggregate of nearly 50,000 tons of steel and the navy has awarded contracts requiring about 30,000 tons. War Department also has distributed orders for 13,000 tons of fabricated shapes for 32 ordnance stores in France, divided among 10 shops.

### NON-FERROUS METAL EXPORTS

**NEW YORK, N. Y.—Exports of non-ferrous metals for June were \$59,918,666, compared with \$64,145,723 in June, 1916, a decrease of \$4,230,057, or 7 per cent. Exports for 12 months totaled \$280,818,850, \$414,033,182 in 1916, and \$164,747,501 in 1915. Average rate of export on basis of 12 months ended June has been more than four times the corresponding figures of 1915, which was a representative period just before the war movement started on a large scale.**

### BAR SILVER PRICES

**NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 1.05¢ unchanged.**

**LONDON, England—Bar silver unchanged today at 55d.**

## ENGLISH WOOL REGULATIONS

**Official Memorandum Sets Forth Constitution and Powers of Proposed Board of Control—Rules Are to Be Strict**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRADFORD, England (Sept. 6)—The constitution and powers of the proposed board of control for the woollen and worsted industry are outlined in an official memorandum issued this week, which, it is stated, will form the basis of an Army Council Order to be made shortly. According to this memorandum, the Government, through the Army Contracts Department, proposes to retain the power (1) to determine the quantity of raw wool to be maintained in reserve for military purposes, and to fix, in consultation with the Board of Control, the quantity to be released for civilian trade; (2) the determination of the terms and conditions of all contracts for government supplies, and the control of all financial arrangements relating thereto; (3) responsibility for dealing with raw wool up to and including the making of tops.**

Subject to these reservations, it is proposed that the Board of Control shall regulate the allocation of wool tops and other products and by-products in such a manner as: (a) To secure the most efficient execution of government orders for supplies of woollen and worsted goods; (b) to employ to the greatest advantage the labor, machinery and skill now available; (c) to keep in full use the greatest possible proportion of the machinery at present employed in the trade.

For the purpose of securing these objects, it is provided that: (1) The board shall be empowered to allocate, as between districts, trades, groups and individual firms, the quantity of wool and tops available for civilian trade; (2) the officials of the War Department shall obtain the advice and concurrence of the board in the allocation of government contracts, in so far as is necessary to secure the most efficient and equitable distribution between districts, trades, groups and individual firms, and to secure all possible regularity and continuity in production; (3) the Director of Wool Textile Production shall keep the board informed month by month of the total quantity of wool set aside to produce the necessary government supplies.

The company in order to keep up its production has turned its Richmond plant which was the munitions producer most of the 1916-17 year back into locomotive work. The big Montreal plant which has been doing nothing but shell work practically since the war began has turned to locomotive building. It had been assumed that business back lately. The biggest has been the radical decline in raw cotton of 7 cents or more from the top to the bottom. Tightening money rates and scarcity of loans undoubtedly helped to restrain speculative buying. The prospects of the \$3,000,000 government loan and the fixing of commodity prices by the Government have had an effect on buyers. The important factor on which mill men are relying for good business later is, however, found in the reports that the purchasing power of the masses is being well maintained.

In cotton mill circles renewed attention was directed to labor costs by the vote of the International Mule Spinners' Union to consider an agitation for another increase in wages of 10 per cent. The spinners are a small body, but they are highly organized in many mill centers. They are the highest paid operatives in the cotton mill business, many of them receiving close to \$30 a week. Wages in the cotton industry have been advanced 40 per cent and are now high. It is disturbing to manufacturers to contemplate what will happen when the time comes for readjustment to a normal level.

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MISS E. SEARS IS AN EASY WINNER

United States Woman National Champion of 1907 Defeats Mrs. Kenneth Billings in Second Round at Longwood

Play started this morning in the woman's annual fall lawn tennis tournament held under the auspices of the Longwood Cricket Club at Longwood. This year there are no trophies offered, the tournament being held as a "Patriotic" one in conformity with the wishes of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

While Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the present woman champion of the United States, and Miss Mary Browne, the former champion, are not among the entries, it is expected that the competition will be very good, as all the leading players of Greater Boston are entered and these include two former National singles champions.

One of these former champions, Miss Evelyn Sears, is competing in the singles section, and she had an easy time this morning winning her second-round match from Mrs. Kenneth Billings without losing a game, the score being 6-6, 6-6. The other former champion is Mrs. G. W. Wightman, who, as Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, held the women's national championship in 1909, 1910 and 1911. It is expected that she will play in the doubles and mixed doubles which will be started later.

In addition to the match won by Miss Evelyn Sears, seven other matches were disposed of this morning. Miss T. H. Cabot was among the winners as she defeated Mrs. E. T. Campbell rather easily at 6-1, 6-0. Mrs. N. W. Niles forced Miss Katherine Farrar to play two hard sets before she won at 6-4, 6-4. Only one of the scheduled matches was defaulted and that went to Miss Marion Zinderstein. Miss Hazel Nelson failing to show up.

The hardest-fought and best match of the morning was between Mrs. B. E. Cole, 2d, and Miss Ruth Blodgett. Mrs. Cole winning, 6-3, 7-5. The first set went to Mrs. Cole with six of the games going to deuce. The second set was harder fought, the score going to deuce twice and three of the games being decided. The match went to Mrs. Cole.

FIRST SET

Mrs. Cole ..... 4 3 4 4 4 3 7 6 5-10-6

Miss Blodgett ..... 2 5 6 2 0 5 5 4 3-32-3

SECOND SET

Mrs. Cole ..... 4 5 3 2 4 0 4 2 4 2 5 4-39-7

Miss Blodgett ..... 2 3 5 4 2 4 1 4 1 4 3 0-35-5

Two of the morning matches required three sets, but they did not furnish such close tennis as the Mrs. Cole-Miss Blodgett match, nor was the playing as high an order. In one of them Miss Leslie Bancroft defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey in the first round, 6-8, 6-4, 6-2, and in the other Miss Rosamond Newton defeated Miss Theresa Weld, 7-9, 6-3, 6-3.

One of the features connected with the tournament was the flying of the national service flag by the club for the first time. The United States Government has granted permission to clubs, business concerns, families, etc., which have members taking part in some form of government war service to fly one of these flags with a star representing each person in such service. The flag is red, the same size as the national flag and has a white center.

One star is inserted in this center to represent each member who is doing such service and the Longwood flag has 32 stars.

The tournament is open to the public, and an admission of 25 cents will be charged. Edwin Sheafe, president of the club, will act as referee, and the tournament committee is composed of Miss Marion Fenno, Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Miss E. R. Sears, Miss Evelyn Sears, Miss E. E. Rotch and Mrs. B. E. Cole, 2d. The summary:

First Round

Miss Leslie Bancroft defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, 6-8, 6-4, 6-2.

Second Round

Miss Evelyn Sears defeated Mrs. Kenneth Billings, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. T. H. Cabot defeated Mrs. E. T. Campbell, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss E. E. Sears defeated Miss Helen Sheddell, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Katherine Farrar defeated Mrs. N. W. Niles, 6-4, 6-4.

Mrs. B. E. Cole, 2d defeated Miss Ruth Blodgett, 6-3, 7-5.

Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Miss Hazel Nelson by default.

Miss Rosamond Newton defeated Miss Theresa Weld, 7-9, 6-3, 6-3.

**MRS. GAVIN WINS FROM TRAVERS WITH HANDICAP**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Defeating J. D. Travers by three holes on the round and taking the 36-hole match, begun at Englewood last week, by a margin of 7 up and 6 to play, Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Baltusrol, woman gold champion from the Metropolitan District, proved that conceding a good woman golfer nine strokes in a round of 18 is undertaking a task of big proportions.

On the actual score, without deducting handicap strokes, Travers would have won from Mrs. Gavin by only 3 up and 2 to play. Mrs. Gavin took her stroke handicaps on the third, fourth, eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth holes, so that one stroke should be taken from each of these in her card printed below. The cards:

Mrs. Gavin, out ..... 6 5 6 5 5 3 5 4-42  
Travers, in ..... 5 5 6 2 4 3 5 3-39  
Mrs. Gavin, in ..... 5 5 6 2 4 3 5 6-48-88  
Travers, in ..... 5 4 6 5 5 3 5 7-44-83

## PICKUPS

Rixey pitched another fine game for the Phillies Saturday, holding the Chicago Cubs to three hits.

Pittsburgh made only one hit against the New York Giants in the second game of their double-header Saturday, but won the contest, 1 to 0.

Alexander won his twenty-ninth victory yesterday and with over a week more of championship playing he should get into the 30-victory class again this year.

Pittsburgh appears to have picked up a very promising recruit pitcher in Ponder who held the New York Giants to two hits and a shutout in his first major league appearance Saturday.

Pitcher Loudermilk pitched his first major-league game for the St. Louis Browns since his return to the big league from the minors Saturday, and was in fine form. He held New York to four hits.

It is pleasing to note that the New York Americans have reinstated J. F. Baker, famous as "Home Run" Baker. Baker is one of the popular players in baseball and he would be greatly missed if he retired from the game.

That was a great pitcher's battle between Neff of the Braves and Meadows of the Cardinals Saturday. Neff allowed only seven hits, while the Boston players made 10 off the St. Louis star, but neither team was able to score in 14 innings.

The Philadelphia Nationals are certainly doing their part to keep the National League title in doubt. By winning both games of their double-header with Chicago yesterday it is still necessary for the New York Giants to win one more game in order to be absolutely sure of the title.

## FINE LINEUP IS PLANNED FOR "ALL-STAR" NINE

With nine of the 18 clubs in the two major leagues announcing that they will send their best players to compose the "All Stars" nine that will meet the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park, "Murnane Day," next Thursday, in an exhibition game, the contest going to deuce twice and three of the games being decided. The match will be started later.

Today will find the Chicago White Sox playing their last game of the year against the Boston Red Sox and with Washington and New York as the teams the new title-holders will be called upon to face during the remainder of the time. Manager Rowland will undoubtedly devote most of the games to tuning up his nine for the world's series contests which will affect their outcome could not in any way affect first place in the championship standings.

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## RECENT SPANISH STRIKE FAILURE

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It is quite clear, at the time of writing, as stated in a recent cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, that the strike has failed, and though there is much clearing up to be done and the Government finds many and rigorous measures necessary all over the country, there is no great apprehension about the future. Those who have engaged in the strike and who understand anything of the process by which it was brought about admit that the scheme was at the same time far too extensive, and much too vague and badly organized. It was a Republican Socialist attempt, backed by agitators of questionable origin, to bring about a revolution quickly and with little disturbance, although no objects had been formulated and no demands made. The working classes were simply to remain idle for a few days, the country was to be paralyzed by their action, and the Government was to be overthrown. Apparently the revolutionaries were then to consider what would be the next best thing to do. The workers were at no time enthusiastic upon this hazy idea, disconcerted as they were with their state. Only a comparatively few of them joined the endeavor though they did so in all parts of the country, and they showed a strong disposition to withdraw quickly.

The latest news is that the effervescence is subsiding everywhere. It is known now that there was the definite intention to proclaim a republic in different parts of the country. The assistance of the army, however, was depended upon, and, as it happened, the revolutionaries, to their chagrin, never received the slightest encouragement in this direction. Every time when the troops were ordered to go forward to the suppression of disturbances they did so without a moment's hesitation. In this they seemed to respond heartily and loyally to the special call that the Premier made upon them at the outset of the trouble. The revolutionaries had counted on the discontent in the army manifested a few weeks ago being still in existence, but, they apparently counted wrongly, and the Government's appeal and the concessions made to the army just before the beginning of the revolutionary strike movement had effect.

Without the immediate assistance of the army the movement had, no chance. The Catalan Regionalist leader, Señor Abadal, denies also that the promoters of the mischief at any time received the slightest encouragement or assistance, direct or indirect, from the supporters of Regionalism, and there is no doubt that help was expected from this quarter also. The failure in foresight and organization has been from the point of view of the revolutionaries most pitiable. Señor Melquiades Alvarez denies also that the Reformista Party was ever in sympathy with the movement. It is announced, however, that the brother of Señor Alvarez has been arrested at Santander. It is said that the list of agitators in all parts of Spain that was seized in the course of the raid at the revolutionary headquarters, numbered 900 persons.

There have been serious disturbances at San Sebastian, but normal conditions are now being restored, and the shops are opening again after having been closed. At Valladolid 600 railway men who went on strike are appealing earnestly for reinstatement. At Bilbao, Barcelona and other centers the state of things is also encouraging. The newspapers are appearing again, the trams are running without the military escorts that were at one time necessary, and the strikers are begging to be reinstated. The Government is making serious representations to the shopkeepers of Barcelona who have been putting up the prices of foods to an unwarrantable extent. At the Ministry of the Interior at Madrid, there has been an interesting ceremony at which compensations were given to the tramway employees who have been wounded. A notable feature of the news from different parts of the provinces is the fact that women appear in many places to have been intimately concerned with the movement. At Villena in the province of Alicante many of them have been arrested and are to be tried by court-martial.

## MUNICIPAL FARMS IN WEST OF SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The convenor of the cleansing department of the Glasgow Corporation made an interesting statement with regard to the annual inspection of the estates on which farming is being carried on by the corporation. These flourishing farms are the development of a scheme started about 40 years ago when a tract of bogland in Renfrewshire was taken as a dumping ground for the unsaleable city refuse. This land was leased by the corporation and turned into good farming land, and the experiment led on to the acquisition of the present estates.

According to the convenor's statement, the cropping account for the year ended May 31 last, of the corporation's farms at Robroyton and Ryding showed a profit of £2132 as compared with the average profit of £1320 for the last 10 years. The estate at Robroyton consists of 656 acres, and was taken over in 1902. Three of the five farms of which it was then composed are now in the hands of the corporation. Besides its value as a depository for the unsaleable city refuse, the estate also contains a brickwork which yields a good rental. The mineral rights, which are the property of the corporation, have been leased, and it is anticipated that the revenue that will be derived from these will amount to over £600 per annum. The Ryding estate covers 821 acres, and as a result of careful draining, and manuring with city refuse the land has been greatly enriched and large crops of hay, oats, wheat, turnips and potatoes have been raised every year. This year's harvest at both Robroyton and Ryding gives promise of being particularly good.

The Lord Provost, who followed the convenor, said that the story of the cleansing of Glasgow was really a romance. There had been a time when it had been undertaken by a private contractor who made quite a fortune out of the city refuse. They now realized the value of by-products, although such discoveries were only in their infancy, and the more they thought about it the further imagination carried them as to the possibility of utilizing things which had formerly been regarded as waste.

## GERMANY'S NEW STATE MINISTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—By general consent the most striking of the new ministerial appointments in Germany—appointments that are otherwise more or less colorless—are those of Dr. Helfferich and Baron von Kuehlmann.

Strictly speaking, of course, the former's appointment is not new. He is to be relieved of the Ministry of the Interior so soon as the division of that office has been duly effected, but is ostensibly to continue as before as the deputy of the Imperial Chancellor and a member of the Prussian Cabinet. It is very evident, however, that these arrangements have been made to set him free for other work, and that work is the preparation for, and perhaps the negotiation of peace. In a gracious letter to him which has been given out for publication the Kaiser writes: "Freed from the business of a single department, you will be in a position to devote your entire energy to the representation of the Chancellor in his activities, which have grown to such an extraordinary extent during the war, and to the accomplishment of special and great tasks, the allotment of which has yet to be made."

The Frankfurter Zeitung takes this as an intimation that Dr. Helfferich will assume direction of "the new commission that is to be formed to deal with preparations for peace," and from that point of view the arrangement is generally approved, for the Vice-Chancellor is universally recognized as an expert on economic and financial matters, as well as an experienced negotiator. Thus, in the latest connection it is recalled that it was Dr. Helfferich who, as representative of the Deutsche Bank, negotiated together with the then German Ambassador in Constantinople, Baron von Marshall, the treaties for the extension of the Baghdad Railway and the irrigation of the Konia plain. Also that it was he who subsequently conducted negotiations in Vienna, Constantinople, Sofia and Paris on behalf of the Deutsche Bank for the Turkish loan of 1910, which, to quote the Kreuz Zeitung, "preserved the new Turkey from the financial tutelage of England and France"; and who afterward represented the German Government at the Balkan conference after the conclusion of the first Balkan War.

Despite this general recognition of his qualifications, however, Dr. Helfferich's retention is evidently regarded with misgiving, based partly on a review of his past, and partly on doubts as to his future. The organs of the Left, for instance, complain that as Secretary of State for the Treasury he failed entirely to carry out the great fiscal reform foreseen on his assumption of office, and preferred to leave things as they were rather than face a struggle with particularist and vested interests; while in his subsequent capacity as Secretary of State for the Interior neither his administration nor his dealings with the Reichstag rose above the level of cut-and-dried officialdom, and revealed no insight into the actual political situation, and no trace of initiative concerning the movement for democratization. The Conservative press, on the other hand, regards Dr. Helfferich with suspicion both on account of his previous connection with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and of his known opposition to the demand for ruthless submarine warfare in the spring of 1916. It is true that in this latter connection, the Vice-Chancellor eventually revised his opinion the following year, and threw his weight into the opposite scale; but Conservative circles appear to cherish misgivings as to the degree of influence he is still to exercise over foreign politics in his capacity as Vice-Chancellor, and the organs of the Left are equally dubious as to the possible effects of divided control of foreign affairs. Herr von Kuehlmann, writes the Berliner Tageblatt, must clearly proclaim, "I am the head of the Foreign Office," and the Vorwärts expresses the hope that he will take a sufficiently strong line so that it will no longer be possible to regard Dr. Helfferich as indispensable for the peace negotiations.

As Herr von Kuehlmann is anything but a novice in his particular sphere, there seems to be every prospect that he will prove perfectly capable of complying with these adjurations, but whether the result will be altogether to the liking of the Left remains to be seen. The Liberal press has elected to begin by crediting him with a policy of reconciliation, on the ground that his efforts were directed before the war to effecting a rapprochement with England, and the French artillery, the French command have issued the following orders that of allegation. "Formal orders were given that the artillery of the . . . army should not fire on the town, and above all not on the Cathedral of St. Quentin. Our artillery fired upon, and only to neutralize them, the enemy batteries installed in the northern part of the town and the suburb of Isle. Every day, however, the observers notice fires and explosion in St. Quentin and we know that the town has been pillaged and plundered under the direction of Lieutenant Baron de Hadelin, art historian, delegated to General Headquarters, assisted by Lieutenant Keller, architect, from Berlin. Special gangs of men

## MR. BARNES ON CLASS WARFARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Barnes, the Labor representative in the War Cabinet, was the chief speaker at a luncheon given at the Ritz Hotel in honor of Mr. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, before his departure for Australia via the United States. Mr. Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, presided, and among those present were: Mr. Walter Long, Secretary for the Colonies; Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor; Mr. J. Hodge, Minister for Pensions; Sir W. Dunn, Lord Mayor of London; Sir George Perley, Canadian Minister for Overseas Forces; Lord Burnham, Mr. G. J. Wardle, M. P., secretary to the Board of Trade; General Royston, commanding the Imperial and Australian forces in Egypt; Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, official secretary, Australian Commonwealth in London, and the agents-general for the Australian states.

The chairman said that when Mr. Holman reached New South Wales he would be able to say that they all belonged to a race in which showed its best qualities when beset by the greatest difficulties.

Mr. Barnes said that Mr. Holman's presence was an illustration of the manner in which they had been welded together as a race in the struggle which had been forced upon them.

He referred to the presence on that occasion of representatives of all classes to do honor to a Labor Minister, and said that he did not agree with the talk about "class consciousness."

He had never endorsed the phrase, or sympathized with the idea, because class consciousness and class warfare engendered bitterness and an atmosphere of suspicion out of which nothing good could come. But whether they were in for an era of class consciousness or not, there was something that seemed to him far superior in an era of social consciousness.

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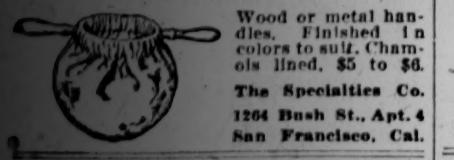
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WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**C**HISTIAN SCIENCE is at length learned to be no miserable piece of ideal legerdemain, by which we poor mortals expect to live and die, but deep-drawn breath fresh from God, by whom and in whom man lives, moves, and has deathless being." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 195.)

These words, as found in a message which Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sent to First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Cleveland, Ohio, expose a subtle belief still lurking in the opinions sometimes expressed by mortals when discussing Christian Science, to the effect that it is a beautiful religion, all right, perhaps, for one's friends and relatives, but after all *ignis fatuus*, a will-o'-the-wisp, in the unrealizable realm of idealism, and wholly unadaptable to the practical world in which mankind must meet their problems day by day.

Christian Science has reached the point where comparatively few people can be found who deny openly that it has healed and is healing innumerable cases of so-called incurable diseases. But admitting that this Science heals disease is far from accepting Christian Science, much less from understanding why and how it heals all manner of disease. It is among the class of people who have become used to Christian Science in a superficial way, used to hearing its name, used to the formerly surprising discovery that old-time friends have become its adherents, used to talking about Christian Science in the terms of the world, that the belief is voiced that as an ideal, as a personal religion, as one sect among many sects, Christian Science has won and is entitled to its place, but never does the acknowledgment go so far as to admit that Christian Science offers, as it does, a really practical explanation and adaptation to present-day needs of the commands of Jesus the Christ. And here it is said that Jesus certainly intended, through his commands, to make Christianity the chiefest thing at every moment in a man's every experience.

If Christian Science were merely another beautiful theory, "by which we poor mortals expect to live and die," then it would only have added to the complexity of the world's divisions

of religious belief and not have forwarded one iota the progress of man kind out of mortality and the senses. The inclination of a mortal sense of things thus to try to hold Christian Science, the reinstatement of the Christianity established and taught by Christ Jesus, within the bounds of mortality, to deny its vital power and dominion over all that the senses stand for, would, if possible, prevent the demonstration of the knowledge of God as divine Principle, as All-in-all, and the consequent proof of the nothingness of the whole mortal view of existence, a view based on the perverted premise that life is in matter and that matter is real.

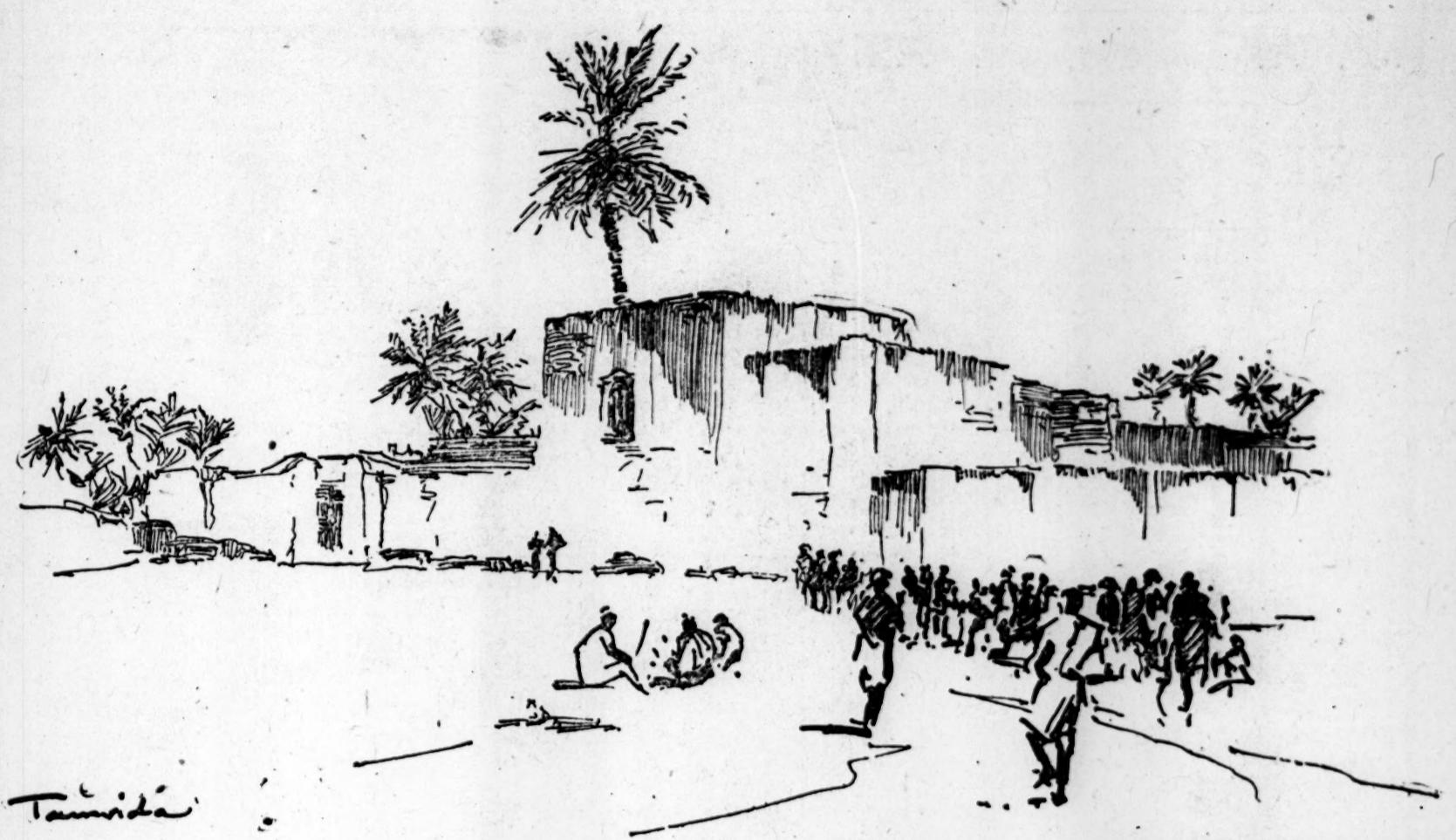
It is to those who get a glimpse of something beyond the belief of mortal living and dying, namely the fact that man has his being in God and is not subject to mortal life and death at all, that Christian Science appeals as the greatest discovery that the world could possibly have brought to its attention. As with every other discovery, Christian Science is useless to mankind unless understood and demonstrated. Once it was held quite impossible that messages could be sent from the land to ships at sea, without wires, and had the world persisted in that view, even after Signor Marconi had proved otherwise, his discovery of wireless telegraphy would have availed the world nothing. The bonds of convention must be broken before the world can advance into the understanding of any discovery. Christian Science offers all the wonderful possibilities of spiritual demonstration to those who will put aside the belief that matter is real and that in a material world man lives and dies, for the truth that in God man lives, moves, and has his being and never dies.

Legerdemain is defined as "sleight of hand; hence, any artful deception or trick." According to its Discoverer, then, Christian Science is no idealistic deception or trick; no declaration of unrealities in the name of reality. It is not an attempt to fool mortals into imagining they are living in an earthly paradise, with nothing to do but to repeat a few platitudes and be saved. No, far from it. Christian Science is Science and can never be deception.

Christian Science does not deceive people into merely thinking that they are well; it teaches them to know that God made man well and that He never made any other kind of man. All the legerdemain and trickery is on the side of mortal mind, which, failing to apprehend the spiritual call of Truth, puts forth the lie that Truth is incomprehensible to mortals and works its wonders through Beelzebub.

The acceptance of Christian Science by the world, if the world only be permitted to define Christian Science to its own satisfaction as impossible idealism, thereby rendering it harmless to material theories, is the old, old attempt to put new wine into old bottles. But the Scriptural allegory must be carried out to its ultimate conclusion. As Mrs. Eddy says: "We cannot put the new wine into old bottles. If that could be done, the world would accept our sentiments; it would willingly adopt the new idea, if that idea could be reconciled with the old belief; it would put the new wine into the old bottle if it could prevent its effervescing and keep it from popping out until it became popular." (Christian Healing, p. 18.)

Are not the limitations of orthodox creeds traceable in a large measure to the fact that they have been offered to mankind on the basis of something to live and die by, rather than as a means of proving man's deathless being as God's idea? Living and dying constitutes the vicious circle which the world has been treading since the beginning of the belief in matter, which the world persisted in treading in spite of Christ Jesus' having shown it the way out, and which the world will blindly follow until it has learned that Christian Science is the rediscovery and restatement of the scientific teachings of Jesus. It is the call to break this circle, to look beyond the bounds of material belief, the call to find the true idealism, that Christian Science is sounding to the nations today, and as they hear so shall they realize the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words, quoted at the beginning of this article, that Christian Science is "a deep-drawn breath fresh from God, by whom and in whom man lives, moves, and has his being and never dies."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Corner of the Sultan's Palace, Tamrada, Sokotra

Situated in the Arabian Sea close to the mouth of the Gulf of Aden, Sokotra is sighted by many ships sailing between the Red Sea and Colombo. The island is about one thousand square miles in extent, and owing to the high range of hills in the center, called the Haghier Mountains, it has a fine and imposing appearance from the sea. There is little or no cultivation on the island, but it has extensive pasture, over which herds of cattle roam. These fine little animals of the Alderney type, supply milk for the ghi (native butter) which the islanders export in their dhows to Arabia, India, and the African coast.

In spite of Christ Jesus' having shown it the way out, and which the world will blindly follow until it has learned that Christian Science is the rediscovery and restatement of the scientific teachings of Jesus. It is the call to break this circle, to look beyond the bounds of material belief, the call to find the true idealism, that Christian Science is sounding to the nations today, and as they hear so shall they realize the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words, quoted at the beginning of this article, that Christian Science is "a deep-drawn breath fresh from God, by whom and in whom man lives, moves, and has his being and never dies."

When questioned, the inhabitants naively explained that they always flew the Turkish flag as they had heard that there were German cruisers in the neighborhood and were afraid of them. They were relieved to find the landing party returned to the ship. The dwellers on the coast are expert fishermen and swimmers. One fisherman, tempted by a rupee, dived out of his boat right under the monster liner, coming up the other side to claim his money. Their boats are made out of trunks of trees, dug or burnt out to canoe shape, and looked very fragile against the vast side of the Empress of Asia.

## Paganini

In "The Violin," George Dubourg writes of Paganini as follows:

"In proof of the extensive sphere of his attraction, the following anecdote, having reference to the year 1824, has been published. A northern traveler, and passionate lover of music, M. Bergman, reading accidentally, the evening before, in the journal, at Leghorn, an announcement of Paganini's concert, instantly set out for Genoa, a distance of a hundred miles, and luckily reached the spot just half an hour before the concert began! He came with his expectations raised to the utmost; but to use his own expression, the reality was as far above his anticipations, as the heavens are above the earth. Nor could this enthusiastic amateur rest content with once hearing Paganini, but actually followed him to Milan, to hear him de novo. Of the two concerts which the great artist gave at La Scala at that time, the first consisted entirely (as far as regarded his own performance) of exhibitions on the fourth string!

and may be said to form a remarkable antithesis to the case of the man so specially indicated by Charles Matthews, as having lost his G!"

The public were in ecstasies; but it was observed, with some regret, by the judicious among Paganini's auditors, that he was neglecting the cantabile and the nobler powers of his instrument for the difficult and astonishing."

"Amid the glare of the enchanter's

triumphs, it is pleasing to discover in a record of a concert given for the benefit of the poor, that the cause of benevolence was not forgotten—nor will it be uninteresting to bestow a moment's attention on the following little anecdote, which certainly reveals something not unlike a heart:

"One day, while walking in the streets of Vienna, Paganini saw a poor boy playing upon his violin, and on entering into conversation with him, found that he maintained his mother, and an accompaniment of little brothers and sisters, by what he picked up as an itinerant musician. Paganini immediately gave him all the money he had about him; and then, taking the boy's violin, commenced playing, and, when he had got together a crowd, pulled off his hat, and made a collection, which he gave to the poor boy, amid the acclamations of the multitude.

"The following fact will give some idea of the hearty love of music, the real dilettantism, prevailing among the peasants of Germany. In the autumn of 1829, Paganini was summoned to perform before the Queen Dowager of Bavaria, at the Castle of Tegernsee, a magnificent residence of the kings of Bavaria, situated on the banks of a lake. At the moment when the concert was about to begin, a great bustle was heard outside. The Queen, having inquired the cause, was told that about sixty of the neighboring peasants, informed of the arrival of the famous

Italian violinist, were come, in the hope of hearing some of his notes, and requested that the windows should be opened, in order that they also might enjoy his talent. The Queen went beyond their wishes, and with truly royal good nature, gave orders that they should all be admitted into the saloon, where she had the pleasure of marking their discernment, evidenced by the judicious manner in which they applauded the most striking parts of the performance."

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## Setting Up Camp

"After far wandering, a permanent camp is a great refreshment," Stewart Edward White says in "The Pass."

"There are so many things to be done and they all occur to your mind at once. After breakfast you seize the ax and take to the brush. The search for straight saplings forked at required heights becomes absorbing. You cut them and drag them to camp and stick them in their places. There is an amplitude to these preparations in delicious contrast to the direct utilitarian of your camp-making while on trail. So must have felt the founder of Cologne Cathedral... big and tranquil with the thought of the three hundred years of building that were to follow. You make a shelter and a bed... the bed you arrange carefully, smoothing the ground with the back of the ax, swinging adze-wise between your legs, laying parallel two generous lengths of logs well pegged to prevent rolling filling between them first with dry pine needles, then with balsam firs, thatching carefully with the springy side up. It is fun to cut balsam. The thicket is warm with the radiation of the sun from fragrant piney things. You clip and clip away with your hatchet, bathed in tepid odors and buzzy sounds. It is a leisurely occupation that you cannot hurry, and so you lapse gladly into that dreamy state to be acquired only in the woods, wherein the golden afternoon seems to comprise several eternities. Then you return to camp, and begin the construction of a table."

"It is a very ingenuous table, supported by three saplings suspended between two trees. Across them you lay wands and over the wands you spread your oilcloth. The bench you make of hewn logs supported on crosspieces between forked branches driven into the ground."

"Then remain a dozen other affairs. The fireplace is elaborate; the saddles

are conceded a rack. And you make a woodpile.

"Ordinarily, when traveling, you cook with what you can pick up, or chop in two by a stroke or so of the ax. Now you cut the nearest pine logs into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting. You reverse the blade and whack mightily on the end. The slender post breaks at the ax cut and you lay aside with pride the first stick of firewood."

"There is a joy in the clean, accurate labor, and the gleaming yellow piles grow almost like magic."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, SEPT. 24, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### All of One Piece

COUNT JOHANN VON BERNSTORFF, Ambassador of the Imperial German Government to the United States, from 1908 to 1917, now stands exposed as a deliberate plotter against the nation to which he was accredited while that nation and his own were still on presumably friendly terms. "I request authority," he wrote to the Berlin Foreign Office, on January 22 of this year, according to a statement emanating from the State Department at Washington, "to pay out up to \$50,000, in order, as on former occasions, to influence Congress through the organization you know of, which can, perhaps, prevent war. I am beginning, in the mean time, to act accordingly. In the above circumstances a public official German declaration in favor of Ireland is highly desirable, in order to gain the support of Irish influence here." Within these sentences is embraced evidence which aligns the suave von Bernstorff with Captain von Papen, Captain Boy-Ed, von der Goltz, Wolf von Igel, Fay, Scholz, Daeche, and the rest of the conspirators whom the Berlin Government, through its Embassy at Washington, planted the United States from the autumn of 1894 to the spring of 1917.

It has not been customary, to be sure, to classify the smilingly insinuating von Bernstorff with the men named, or even to mention him in the same breath with those representatives of his Government, who hesitated as little about distributing bribe money and introducing spies into the government departments at Washington as they did about destroying lives by the score in munition plants. Count von Bernstorff had made it his special business, from the time of his arrival, in 1908, to ingratiate himself with the people of the country, and that he succeeded was made evident by the private entertainments arranged for him in New York, Boston, Cambridge, Brookline, and numerous other communities, and by degrees literally showered upon him by the universities, Columbia, Brown, Johns Hopkins, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Franklin and Marshall, Chicago, and Princeton, vied with each other in doing honor to this genial graduate of Ratzburg.

He made delightful little addresses on every occasion, assuring his audiences of the indissolubility of the ties cementing the German and the American people, and he so well maintained the appearance of his own personal aloofness from anything calculated to wound the sensibilities of the American people, that he succeeded, to the limit of his mission, in deceiving some of the very elect as to his actual course. Up to the hour of his departure from the United States, his complicity in the Zimmermann plot having become established to the satisfaction of Secretary Lansing and of the President, the retiring Ambassador was uttering tearful regrets that a misunderstanding should have arisen between countries bound together by so many ties, and so on.

It is no reflection upon the intelligence of the American people, but, rather, a testimonial to their sense of hospitality, that some of them were generous in their bestowal of flowers and other tokens of esteem upon the Count and Countess von Bernstorff, when, with the German Imperial ambassadorial staff and household, they set sail, by way of Halifax, under safe conduct, for the Fatherland. Many thousands of American people had come to believe that they could differentiate between the Ambassador and his Government. So persuasive had been his professions and his accents that these Americans wished to think of him as something wholly different from the system in which he was bred, and of which he was a part. And they were more than ever convinced that "it was not Bernstorff's fault," when, at the moment of bidding adieu to a land in which he had received nothing but consideration and kindness, he was, according to the accounts of the reporters, "visibly affected." "I shall do everything," he said, "to prevent war between my country and the United States," and he made this declaration while in possession of actual knowledge that the policy Berlin was pursuing must inevitably bring war.

The exposure of his plotting, of his manipulation of a corruption fund, of his dealings with a treacherous or a seditious element in American political activity, and of negotiations calculated to undermine the policies of the Government which was dealing openly and frankly with him, simply shows that the gentlemanly, courteous, ingratiating von Bernstorff was of the same piece with the rest; of the same piece with the double-minded, double-faced, double-dealing representatives which Germany has scattered over the whole world. And it could scarcely be otherwise, since all have received instruction in the same school.

This war will be over some day, and when that happy day arrives, and the people of the earth are planning to resume normal relations, it will apparently be one of the greatest problems of the new era to discover a basis on which self-respecting nations may safely enter into engagements and agreements with Germany. The German people themselves must find the solution, and, manifestly, it must be found by substituting for their present system a Government which will be entitled to the respect and trust of its neighbors.

### The Dublin Housing Question

THE old adage about giving a dog a bad name has a wide application, and justly summarizes many situations and conditions. Nowhere, perhaps, is this seen more clearly than in the case of the slums of Dublin. There cannot be anyone who knows Dublin, who has "turned to the right," almost anywhere, off the west side of Stephen's Green going south, who has made his way along the quays, or inspected the region round about Bedford Square, but must admit that the Dublin hous-

ing question is one of the most acute domestic problems which Ireland has to face.

Irish public men are by no means blind to this fact. The revelations as to how the Dublin poor live, which were made in this paper during the great Dublin strike of 1913, and were renewed at the time of the Irish rebellion of April, 1916, are facts that speak for themselves, and that admit of no gainsaying. No intelligent Irishman, indeed, desires to gainsay them. What he does desire to gainsay is the constantly reiterated statement that nothing has been or is being done.

The problem before Dublin is one of exceptional difficulty, and to find its beginnings one must go back over a century to the years that immediately followed the Act of Union. During the closing years of the Eighteenth Century, Dublin was a capital city in every sense of the word. It had a curious and interesting literary life all its own. Grattan's Parliament produced many brilliant men, and the Dublin season of those days brought together society from all over the country. The city was one of beautiful houses, the solemn houses of the Georgian period, and there were streets and streets of them. Then came the Act of Union of 1801. The Parliament House in College Green was closed, and, after a time, society got in the way of going to London, and Dublin was deserted. The great Georgian houses would, for a time, remain empty, and then, one by one, they would be let out in tenements; not rebuilt or remodeled for the purpose, but simply let out, room by room, with often two or three families to a room. And so the Dublin housing question came into being.

Dublin has, however, for many years, been awake to the necessity of doing something, and is very far from contentedly postponing action, as is supposed in some quarters. On the contrary, the Dublin authorities, as was made clear in a recent article on the subject, have been steadily working on the matter for many years, and a very great deal has been quietly accomplished. This, however, is all the more reason why Dublin should be helped, and helped quickly, to do more. There is a very general awakening, everywhere, to the importance of the housing question, and nowhere is the necessity for wise and energetic action seen more clearly than in the case of Dublin.

### The Coming Elections in Canada

THE statement, recently made by a well-known Canadian Liberal newspaper, to the effect that, in the general elections to be held throughout the Dominion, it would not take the responsibility of assisting in the election of any Liberal candidate, however high his position in the party, or however emphatic his protestations as to war policy, if he sought the suffrage of the people "solely as a party candidate," is a worthy statement and worthy of wide publicity.

The party spirit dies hard, but that it is steadily being more and more discredited throughout the world must be evident to anyone who keeps in touch with the world's politics. Every now and again, in England, France, and other allied countries, there is a recrudescence of party feeling; but, whenever the purely party motive is laid bare, the vote of popular condemnation upon it is ever more swift and certain. Then again, more than one statesman, who has been noted for his partisan attitude, has not only refused to recognize any side but one since the early days of the war, but has expressed the earnest opinion that the old party method of government is a thing of the past, and that the great lessons of cooperation inculcated in so many directions are not merely "war lessons," but have won for the people of the world a high conception of government which can never be lost.

Canada has always been noted for the vigor of its party spirit. When party feeling has run high in the Dominion, it has run very high, and no thoughtful man can regard with anything else than regret the extent to which this spirit has persisted and prevailed during the last three years, especially during the last three months. If outward professions are to count for anything, both of the great parties in Canada are united in their determination to do their utmost to win the war, are willing to pledge Canadian resource to the utmost for this purpose, and are ready to remain in the war "until the end." And yet at a time when there is a call, as never before, for united effort, when the great cause which Canada has at heart, and to which men of all parties profess unswerving allegiance, could be served by every moment of every man's time, and by all his energy, the nation is to be burdened with an election, and an election which bids fair to be fought out on the old party lines, from which so many people are today turning with something very like disgust.

The holding of the election now seems to be inevitable, but the manner in which it shall be conducted still rests with those who are to take a leading part in it. It is true that various acts which have been passed, during the last three or four months, will bar from discussion several questions upon which opinion is bitterly divided; but, if the party spirit is determined to find expression, it will probably find expression, with its dissipation of resources and impairment of unity. Canada has, at this moment, a great opportunity to rise, politically, to a higher point of view than she has ever yet attained. The question is, Will she make the attempt?

### Agriculture in Spain

ONE of the most interesting official documents issued in Spain, during a long time, is that which recently appeared in the pages of the *Oficial Gaceta*. It concerned the all-important question of agriculture, and, in the form of a royal decree, gave the details of the recent decisions come to by the Government on this matter. Although, as indeed is the case in practically all old countries, agriculture in Spain is largely taken for granted, and, as a consequence, is largely neglected, so far as the Government is concerned, it is by far the largest industry in the country. Nearly two-thirds of the whole population of Spain is dependent upon the soil, and yet in many parts of the country agriculture is conducted, not only under the greatest difficulties, but in the most primitive conditions. The industry presents three great needs:

the agriculturist needs capital; he needs to understand the value of cooperation; and, above all, perhaps, he needs education. To all these three, it is welcome to find, from the decree in the *Gaceta* already referred to, the Government is thoroughly awake.

Dealing with the financial aspect of the matter, the Government proposes to establish, as soon as possible, a bank of agricultural credit, to be called the *Caja Central de Crédito Agrícola*. This bank will exercise wide powers and privileges, and will have for its principal object the providing of capital for the agricultural industry. It will give its indorsement to guarantees in connection with transactions or loans relating to agricultural matters, and it will exert itself in many other directions to render the financial position of the farmer easier, more elastic, and more stable. Then, in order to promote the idea of cooperation, the work of all agricultural associations is to be developed, and every encouragement is to be given to the foundation of cooperative societies, to which also are accorded special powers and privileges. The exact means to be adopted in order to educate the farmer in the advantages of modern methods is not set forth, but both the new cooperative societies and the *Caja Central de Crédito Agrícola* are charged with this task, and there is little doubt that the authorities fully recognize its prime importance.

All this is very well as far as it goes, but the decree does not take into account two great difficulties with which the farmer has to contend, both of which call out urgently for redress. These are the want of good roads and the need of railways. There is no doubt that the authorities are fully aware of the importance of these facilities, however, and already the problems involved are being thoughtfully dealt with. It is important that they should be accorded their rightful place in any agricultural scheme which may be devised, for that place is not secondary, but quite definitely first and foremost.

### Halcyon Days of the Lyceum

IT WAS in the time of the American Renaissance, that period in which the popular thought of a great democracy began to turn seriously from town planting and corner-lot selling, from the vulgar phases of moneygrubbing, from McGuffey's First Reader and from the study of almanacs to the Atlantic Monthly, to the Concord School of Philosophy, and to anything which Boston had to offer in the way of entertainers and entertainments for distribution throughout the interior. The renaissance was on with a bang; people were becoming more careful of their grammar and pronunciation; there was a newborn intellectual alertness abroad in the land; and it was something to be proud of to have a speaking acquaintance with somebody who had attended one of Bronson Alcott's double-parlor afternoons and remembered something of what he said. It was a period, in short, of deeper yearning for the literary and the aesthetic.

It had come to the mass like a thunderbolt out of an azure sky that there were many things going on in the centers of culture in the East, especially in New England, and more particularly in Boston, that the commercial travelers were not conveying clearly, in off hours, to the trade of the interior. Hence, some began by taking the New York Ledger and subscribing for the Waverley, but winding up finally by buying the Atlantic at the news stand. Thus, they began to hear of the lyceum, and in time to learn that, in certain circumstances, the great people of the country, who up to this time were seldom seen outside of the big cities, might be seen, and even heard, in the small town.

Whatever might be said regarding the origin or history of the American lyceum would almost certainly be questioned, but the institution had not got very far on its road to usefulness and fame before the names of Redpath and Pond became identified with it. The lyceum was an inspiration. A small town, it might be said, had become so dry that the crust was cracking, when the popular citizen, almost invariably a gentleman with side-whiskers, received a circular from Colonel Redpath or Major Pond informing him that, if a guarantee fund of a certain sum could be raised, perhaps Henry Ward Beecher, or Adelaide Phillips, or Clara Louise Kellogg, or Chang and Eng, the Siamese Twins, or the Swiss Bell Ringers, or a world-famous elocutionist, or Remenji, the violinist, or Mrs. Scott Siddons, or Josh Billings, or Artemus Ward, or John B. Gough, or George Francis Train, or the Russian Quartet, or the Imperial Japanese Jugglers, or Gilmore's Band, or any one or more of numerous other attractions, might be induced to stop over in the town for an evening. "If this meets with your approval and cooperation," the Colonel or the Major would invariably conclude, "kindly circulate around among your very best people, raise the necessary subscription, and remit check whereupon we will fix date and provide necessary advertising matter." This is how it started, and a taste of it was usually sufficient to give permanence to the lyceum idea. The dried-up town would perhaps begin with one attraction for the season, try three the next season, and end by having a lyceum entertainment once every two weeks through succeeding winters.

The small town took on the lyceum atmosphere quickly. It studied the season's program and arranged in advance for its seats. It was a noticeable fact that nearly everything connected with the lyceum was "secured." The gentleman with side whiskers, previously referred to, "secured" the subscriptions, the secretary of the local lyceum "secured" the attractions, the manager "secured" the hall, and the committee of arrangements "secured" favorable notices, before and afterward, from the press.

Back in Boston, Colonel Redpath and Major Pond were constantly seeking new celebrities, and "offering" them to the towns as "extras," and, if the offering was choice, it was usually taken. At all events, the small town felt that it could "secure," or that it had "secured," all that the big city had to boast of, and there never was a lyceum evening at Duggettsville in which Brown's spacious assembly hall was not crowded, as the local daily used to put it, "from pit to dome." And always with the very best people in the community. Where the others

found entertainment nobody seemed to know or care, but they certainly could not be among the regular subscribers, for the gentleman with side whiskers used the utmost precaution always to "secure" the attendance only of the most select.

The lyceum meant the dawn of a new day for the drab little town of the mid-Nineteenth Century. To go no farther, the elocutionists created a taste for better things in literature than the people had been reading, and the result was the growth of a popular passion for the works of the best authors.

### Notes and Comments

ONE of the few people who actually saw something of the London moonlight raiders says that, "for a thrilling second or two," an English and a German aeroplane "were silhouetted across the face of the moon." The Daily Chronicle remarks that this observer very accurately estimated the time which it must have taken the two machines to cross the moon's face. At a distance of 12,000 feet an eighty-foot Gotha, seen broadside on, would just fall short of the apparent diameter of the lunar disk, and, traveling at seventy miles an hour, it would traverse the face of the moon in one second. The Daily Chronicle thinks it probable that the two machines were doing nearer 100 miles an hour than seventy, which, it adds, is a quiet amble for up-to-date fliers.

APPARENTLY more than one person saw an aeroplane "cross the moon," for a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette says: "I caught a glimpse of one of the hostile aeroplanes projected on the bright disk of the moon, and a few seconds later a bomb dropped at a spot approximately half a mile from my point of observation. I was able to estimate the angular size of the aeroplane as roughly half a degree—that is the apparent size of the full moon—and assuming, as I think was the case, it was this machine which dropped the bomb referred to, and that it was of the Gotha type and seventy-eight feet long, it must have been over 17,000 feet high to have subtended so small an angle at a horizontal distance of only half a mile. Clearly the raiders are taking no risks from the antiaircraft guns."

THE effect of the automobile on the horse has called for many more or less interesting newspaper articles, but most of them have been refuted by the action of time. The horse continues to hold his own, socially and otherwise. But the case of the farmer's dog is sadder. He used to run to town under the wagon, every Saturday, as regularly as the day came round, but the automobile has left him behind. In the first place, he couldn't run under it; in the second place, he couldn't keep up with it.

A NEW military headdress has been seen in the streets of Paris. It is the famous blue bonnet of the Polish militia, which is being worn by the soldiers of the new Polish army. Otherwise their uniform is that of the French soldier. For some months, at the camp of Montlucon, where a number of Polish prisoners are interned, the national headdress, made by the prisoners themselves and ornamented with the Polish colors, red and white, has been worn by them on their way to and from work. They are very anxious not to be taken by the French people for Germans or Austrians. In the courtyard of a château in which they are interned the prisoners congregate, in their leisure hours, and sing part songs. On July 14 they began their concert with the "Marseillaise." Needless to say, the Polish prisoners receive preferential treatment.

A SINGLE transaction, recently cited in Nebraska, not as an exceptional one in any sense, but as taking place in the usual course of trade as now organized, indicates that there is work ahead for the Food Administrator. It also may explain why consumers in the United States are paying twice or three times as much for bread as they pay in normal times. It is said that a farmer recently sold a carload of wheat at the prevailing market price in Nebraska, receiving for it \$653.01, and that if he had sought to buy back, at present prices, the flour, shorts, and bran which the wheat produced, he would have been asked to pay \$2107.03. The difference, a mere matter of \$1454.02, according to this narrative, represents the profits which the consumer pays, for somebody does "buy it back."

IT IS coming to be the proud boast of the United States that its factories are now turning out a joint-limb doll far superior to anything of the kind ever exported from Germany, in the days when the average parent was willing to trust a child with a German joint-limbed doll, or any other kind of German toy.

TAKING his letter to Mrs. J. O. Perry, of Vancouver, at its face value, it would seem that Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, stands committed, in case he shall be returned to power, to a suffrage policy broad enough to meet the views of the most exacting. Not the least pleasing feature of the matter is that he evidently has not been picked into his present friendly attitude toward the suffrage cause.

IT WAS inevitable that sorghum should return to a more prominent position in the Mississippi Valley, as a consequence of the high cost of living. The multitudes in the interior of the United States are prone to go after the costlier household supplies in days of plenty, even though the cheaper would do just as well. Back, say, a generation ago, homemade sorghum, spread over corn cakes, represented, to the average person, practically all that could reasonably be desired in that line. But, as times became more prosperous, nothing would do for these same people but Louisiana molasses. The next step was to golden syrup, and the transition from this to honey, at the breakfast table, was easy. That there is a revival of sorghum-cane grinding and sorghum-juice boiling, on the farms of the Mississippi Valley, is really encouraging news.